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Income and Household Size

Their Effects on Food Consumption

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PREFACE

The principal purpose of this study was to determine as precisely as possible the influence of differences in family income, by major income classes, on food consumption at home. One of the practical uses of this kind of information is in forecasting future markets with known or assumed changes in population, family income, and household size. This information is also useful in planning merchandising, advertising, and promotional programs by food producers, manufacturers, and distributors. Another need for these data lies in the area of public policy relating to food supplies and their distribution. A further need is in broadening and updating information on consumption-income response relationships found in earlier studies. Because of the basic nature of the research, not all applications of results may immediately be foreseen.

The 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey provided data from which elasticities of demand with respect to income for all food and major classes of food were computed. This survey afforded the opportunity for determining the effect of income differences on food consumption under the then prevailing social and economic conditions.

Because of the substantial effect household size has on the amount of food consumed per person in a household, the effects of this variable were evaluated separately.

Appreciation is expressed to Richard J. Foote, formerly of the Statistical and Historical Research Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, for consultation and advice in the preparation of this report. The study was conducted under the direction of Robert M. Walsh, Chief of the Market Development Branch.

The study on which this report is based is part of a nationwide program of research designed to improve efficiency in marketing farm products.

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SUMMARY

All families tend to expand their food purchases when their incomes increase to a substantial degree. However, they do not buy as much more food, percentagewise, as the percentage rise in their incomes.

Low-income nonfarm families whose incomes increase significantly tend to expand their food purchases more, percentagewise, than do high-income families receiving proportionate income increases. Low-income farm families, being less dependent on purchased food, tend to increase their food consumption very little in response to significant income increases.

Families with medium incomes tend to expand their food purchases, in response to income increases, by a smaller percentage than low-income nonfarm families experiencing income increases, but by more than the high-income families. Those in the medium- and high-income groups tend to buy more costly foods in response to increases in their incomes, as well as buying more of certain foods than before.

For all income classes, decreases in income bring decreased food expenditures, to the same extent as purchases increase when income increases.

Large families eat less of many foods per person than small families.

These findings were made from an analysis of data collected in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

Among nonfarm households, which represent almost 90 percent of all households in the United States, a 10-percent increase in income per person resulted in an average increase of 2 percent in value of food consumed at home. The relationship between food consumption per person and income per person is closest among families with low incomes. When nonfarm households were grouped according to family income, value of total food and beverages consumed at home per person in the lowest income households increased by an average of 2.5 percent when income per person was up 10 percent. The increase was 2.1 percent in middle-income households, and 1.5 percent in high-income households.

The percentage change in consumption per person in relation to the percentage change in income per person, or income elasticity, is considerably different for the various kinds of food. There are also wide variations in the income elasticities in low-, medium-, and high-income households.

Elasticities were computed for most groups of food in terms of quantities of food consumed as well as in terms of value of consumption. Elasticities in terms of quantity are almost invariably lower than those in terms of value. This results from the tendency of higher income groups to consume more expensive grades, forms, or cuts of food. Meat offers a good example of this, rib roast is purchased instead of chuck, sirloin in place of hamburger, or "prime"

and "choice" in lieu of "good" or lower grades. Among nonfarm households relatively high elasticities, based on value of consumption per person, were found for 7 of the 16 major food groups in the low-income family classification. Some, but not all of these food groups had relatively high elasticities in the middle- and high-income classes, which also had high values for a few additional items. By family-income classes, the relatively high-elasticity food groups were as follows:

	<u>Low-income elasticity</u>	<u>Middle-income elasticity</u>	<u>High-income elasticity</u>
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	0.69	0.75	0.36
Beverages.....	.40	.51	--
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	.37	.31	.16
Bakery products.....	.32	--	--
Fruit and vegetable juices.....	.27	.30	--
Miscellaneous foods.....	.27	--	.33
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	.25	--	--
Fresh vegetables.....	--	.66	.19
Eggs.....	--	.16	.19
Fats and oils.....	--	.15	.15
Fresh fruit.....	--	--	.39

Rather significantly, the milk and milk products group is not included in this listing. The income elasticity of demand for fluid whole milk was found to be only moderately high, and then only in low-income households. It appeared that fluid milk consumption is more closely related to nutritional needs of children than to income. Income elasticities, particularly in the low-income group, were relatively high for cream, ice cream, and cheese.

Total household consumption of food increases with increases in the number of persons in the household, but consumption per person declines as household size increases. This is partly a measure of the economies of scale in food use in large households. It also reflects the smaller food consumption by young children in larger households.

Separate analyses were conducted for farm households because family-income levels and food consumption patterns are so different from those in nonfarm households. Differences in consumption in relation to differences in income were somewhat smaller in farm than in nonfarm households. Among the lowest third of farm households classified by family income, value of total food and beverages per person was up only 0.8 percent when income per person was up 10 percent. This small income elasticity is probably due to the importance of food produced at home. The amount of food produced at home is less closely related to income than to other factors. With a 10-percent rise in income per person, value of total food and beverages per person was up by 1.9 percent in medium-income farm households and by 1.5 percent in high-income households.

Comparisons made with the 1948 survey of urban households revealed that between the spring of 1948 and the spring of 1955 there was little difference in consumption of purchased food and beverages in relation to income.

Expenditures for food eaten away from home in 1955, largely in restaurant meals, was up 10.1 percent when income rose 10 percent. When expenditures for food eaten at home and away from home were combined, the increase, with a 10-percent rise in income, was 4.3 percent in 1955 compared with 4 percent in 1948.

Because somewhat different results are achieved with different methods of determining elasticity, a chapter is presented showing some comparative results when different methods are employed. Elasticities were computed separately for households in which the various kinds of foods were used, as well as for all households.

INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: THEIR EFFECTS ON FOOD CONSUMPTION

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INTRODUCTION

The effects of an increase or decrease in income on food consumption depend to some extent on the level of income at which income changes take place. In general, the lower the level of income, the greater the difference will be in food consumption when income changes.

Changes in consumption are different for various kinds of food. With an increase in income, for instance, some foods show fairly sharp consumption increases while consumption of other foods remains nearly the same, and, in a few instances, declines. Changes in quantities consumed usually are not so large as changes in value of food consumed when income changes, reflecting upgrading of the diet as income increases.

These relationships were found from a special analysis of the data collected in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. 2/ Separate analyses were made for farm and nonfarm households because of differences in food consumption patterns and income levels. In each case, households were ranked by family income and divided into three classes. Within each family-income class, per person consumption of food at home was related to money income per person after income taxes and to size of household. Elasticities of demand with respect to income for total food and for the principal foods were computed as a measure of the relationship.

Elasticity of demand with respect to income is the degree of variation in consumption relative to the degree of variation in income. An income elasticity of 0.25, for example, means that, on the average, for each 1-percent increment in income per person after income taxes, consumption per person goes up by a quarter of 1 percent. An elasticity of -0.10 indicates that a decline of a tenth of a percent in consumption might be expected with a 1-percent increment in income. Since the data used were collected during a 3-month period in the spring of 1955, changes in consumption, income, or household size refer to differences among households during that period and do not represent changes over time.

INCOME ELASTICITIES OF DEMAND

The average value of total food and beverages consumed per person in low-, medium-, and high-income households varied directly with the level of family income (fig. 1). This was true of both nonfarm and farm households. Value of

1/ Mr. Rockwell is now with the Agricultural Economics Division.

2/ For list of reports on this survey, see p. 152.

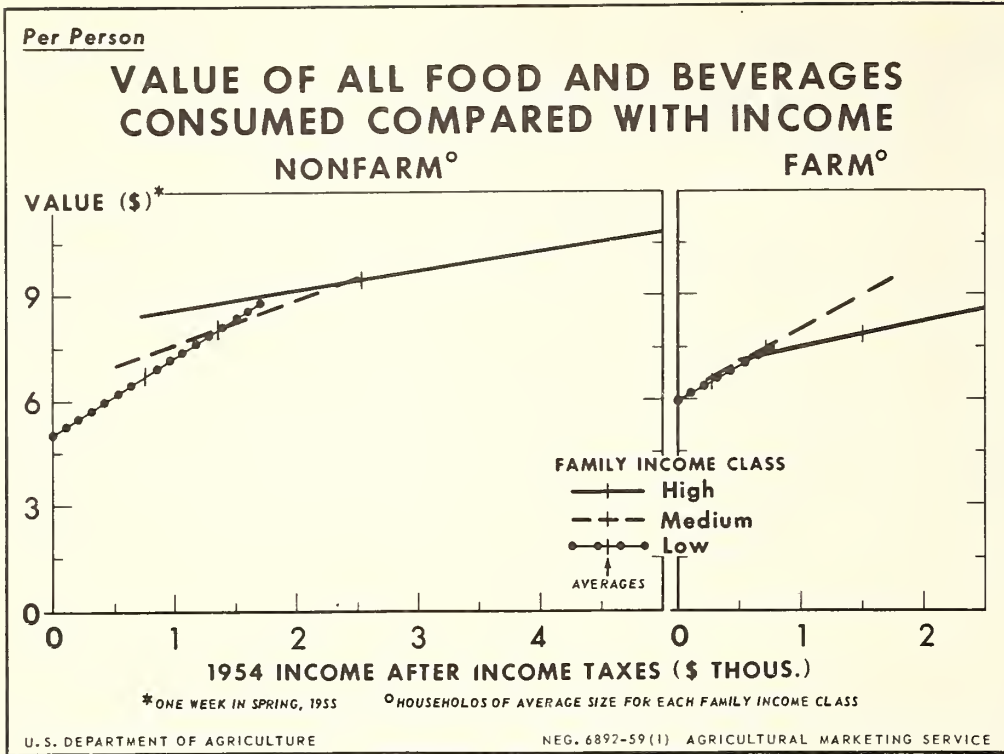


Figure 1

total food and beverages consumed per person averaged somewhat higher among non-farm households than farm households in corresponding family-income classes. ^{3/}

The money value of total food and beverages used at home per person in a week in the spring of 1955 in nonfarm households averaged \$6.70 in low-income households, \$8.06 in medium-income households, and \$9.46 in high-income households. In farm households the corresponding averages were \$6.51, \$7.45, and \$7.87. These averages are for value of food per person in households of each family-income class, taking consumption per person separately for each household. They therefore take into account the economies of scale in food consumption due to size of household, giving equal weight to each household in the group regardless of size. They also reflect differences in consumption due to differences in age and sex composition of households. Such averages are higher than those obtained by dividing average consumption per household by average number of persons per household. This latter method gives greater weight to large than to small households.

^{3/} See Methodology, p. 42, for differences in level of family income between corresponding farm and nonfarm income classes.

The rate of change in consumption per person as income per person increased, as measured by the elasticity of demand with respect to income at the point of averages, differed considerably among low-, medium-, and high-income classes, and between farm and nonfarm households. For all food and beverages taken as a whole, these rates of increase in consumption as income rose tended to be greater for nonfarm than for farm households, and for lower than for higher income classes. For each 1-percent increment in income per person in nonfarm households the value of food and beverages used at home per person increased 0.25 percent in low-income households, 0.21 percent in medium-income households, and 0.15 percent in high-income households. In farm households the value of food and beverages used at home per person rose 0.08 percent in low-income households, 0.19 percent in medium-income households, and 0.15 percent in high-income households.

Nonfarm Households

Within each family-income class, consumption per person of almost all of the major types of food increased more in terms of value than in terms of quantity as income per person went up (table 10). This reflects the tendency to consume more expensive forms of food to a greater extent than to consume larger quantities as income rises. An example is the eating of more expensive cuts of meat, such as chops or steak, instead of cheaper ground or stewing meats.

Meat, poultry, fish.--Demand for meat, poultry, and fish (based on value) in households of each of the three family-income classes was more elastic with respect to income than the demand for total food and beverages in the respective family-income classes. Of the 16 major food groups, frozen fruits and vegetables was the only other group for which this was true. At the average of income and consumption per person and household size, a 1-percent increment in income per person was associated with a 0.37 percent increase in the value of consumption per person in low-income households, a 0.31 percent increase in medium-income households, and a 0.16 percent increase in high-income households. The value of meat, poultry, and fish consumed per person, therefore, was most elastic with respect to income per person in low-income households and least elastic in high-income households. The average value of consumption varied directly with family income, amounting to \$2.12 per person in low-income households, \$2.55 in medium-income, and \$3.17 in high-income households. When income per person rose, consumption increased rapidly at first and then much less rapidly until the consumption of these products per person was valued at a little over \$3 a week, based on prices and income then prevailing, after which very small increases occurred.

There were similarities in the consumption pattern of meat, poultry, and fish measured in terms of quantity. Consumption averaged 3.96 pounds per person in low-income households, 4.34 pounds in medium-, and 4.85 pounds in high-income households. Not only was there relatively less difference in the average quantity of these products consumed in households of various income classes, but the rates at which per person consumption within each family-income class increased with rises in income per person was less sharp. In all three groups, the increases when measured in terms of quantity, were smaller than when measured in terms of value. This difference shows that a large part of the additional value of meat, poultry, and fish consumed per person at successively higher levels of

Table 1.--Percentage of nonfarm and farm households using specified foods during 1 week, spring 1955

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class			Farm households by family-income class		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Milk and milk products, excluding butter 1/.....	99.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.3	100.0
Fresh fluid milk 2/.....	89.0	97.3	98.9	89.2	91.8	97.5
Whole fresh fluid milk 3/..	84.4	96.1	97.3	84.9	88.8	95.3
Processed milk 1/.....	54.8	50.0	38.1	29.6	34.2	30.4
Cream.....	14.7	24.6	33.6	17.7	24.7	37.0
Ice cream, and liquid ice cream mix (commercial).....	48.2	66.0	69.2	34.8	53.9	64.9
Cheese.....	67.7	84.0	89.5	47.8	70.6	80.2
Fats and oils, excluding						
bacon and salt pork.....	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.6
Butter and margarine.....	94.7	98.8	99.4	89.4	94.8	97.7
Butter.....	47.7	57.8	69.4	62.0	61.9	69.8
Margarine.....	63.0	65.6	59.2	35.7	47.0	44.3
Shortening.....	78.8	73.5	67.3	90.1	95.7	90.8
Salad, cooking oil.....	17.6	28.9	33.8	9.0	11.0	18.9
Salad dressings (commercial):	62.6	78.4	80.2	50.5	67.1	74.2
Flour and other cereal products.....	98.8	99.4	98.7	99.8	100.0	99.6
Flour other than mixes.....	85.5	80.4	79.2	96.4	98.0	95.7
Prepared flour mixes.....	32.0	46.6	51.1	18.6	36.6	48.1
Breakfast cereals.....	70.3	83.2	82.2	64.0	79.6	86.4
Other cereals, including baby cereals.....	80.0	79.9	72.8	84.9	82.5	86.0
Bakery products.....	94.9	99.2	99.9	83.7	93.1	97.7
Bread.....	91.8	96.7	97.8	74.9	86.6	92.3
Baked goods other than bread:	75.0	89.6	91.3	58.2	75.3	87.9
Meat, poultry, fish, excluding baby foods.....	99.0	99.9	100.0	97.5	99.4	100.0
All meat.....	98.6	99.9	100.0	95.9	98.9	99.8
Beef.....	83.6	94.7	97.2	63.3	80.5	91.3
Pork.....	89.7	93.1	92.4	88.9	91.1	93.4
Veal.....	9.2	16.5	18.3	2.2	4.1	4.0

-Continued

Table 1.--Percentage of nonfarm and farm households using specified foods during 1 week, spring 1955--Continued

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class			Farm households by family-income class		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Lamb, mutton, goat.....	8.2	10.5	16.8	2.0	2.2	4.0
Lunch meats.....	65.9	79.2	77.2	43.5	68.2	76.6
All poultry.....	55.2	56.6	61.4	50.7	49.4	52.5
Chicken.....	54.5	54.3	57.2	49.8	48.1	50.9
Fish and shellfish.....	58.5	67.7	72.6	49.3	51.9	62.1
All eggs.....	96.9	98.8	99.6	97.1	98.5	98.7
Fresh eggs.....	96.9	98.8	99.6	97.1	98.3	98.7
Sugars and sweets.....	97.7	98.3	98.5	99.5	99.8	99.8
Sugar.....	95.6	96.3	96.2	99.1	99.6	99.4
Sirups, molasses, honey.....	36.7	40.1	38.7	54.3	54.3	50.0
Jellies, jams, etc.....	57.9	66.9	70.4	55.0	70.1	79.4
Candies (commercial).....	31.4	49.6	49.9	26.5	45.4	47.5
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.....	92.9	96.7	96.5	85.7	95.0	98.5
Fresh potatoes and sweetpotatoes.....	92.6	95.7	94.7	85.5	94.6	98.3
Frozen potatoes and sweetpotatoes.....	1.3	4.8	8.8	4/	4/	4/
Canned and dehydrated potatoes and sweetpotatoes..	4.1	3.5	4.8	4/	2.2	3.2
Potato chips and sticks.....	12.7	27.1	28.5	6.8	12.6	23.4
Fresh vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes 5/	97.5	99.0	99.6	98.2	98.7	99.6
Dark green and deep yellow fresh vegetables 5/.....	64.5	73.1	80.1	59.3	58.4	69.2
Other green fresh vegetables 5/.....	85.3	91.0	94.9	83.5	90.9	94.9
Fresh tomatoes 5/.....	53.7	66.6	75.1	45.2	49.8	54.7
Other fresh vegetables 5/.....	87.0	93.7	95.6	87.3	93.7	94.5
Fresh fruit 6/.....	85.7	95.9	96.6	81.0	90.9	95.8
Fresh citrus fruit 6/.....	58.3	69.9	78.1	47.7	58.6	67.0
Fresh fruit other than citrus.....	76.0	89.1	90.8	74.4	86.4	93.0

-Continued

Table 1.--Percentage of nonfarm and farm households using specified foods during 1 week, spring 1955--Continued

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class			Farm households by family-income class		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Frozen fruits and vegetables except frozen potatoes (commercial).....	21.7	38.5	53.9	4.8	14.1	20.4
Frozen fruits (commercial)....	5.1	11.3	15.3	4/	3.5	5.7
Frozen vegetables except potatoes and sweetpotatoes (commercial).....	18.5	32.8	47.9	4.3	11.3	17.7
Canned fruits and vegetables except potatoes and sweet- potatoes (commercial).....	80.4	90.4	92.2	55.9	71.9	85.3
Canned fruits except baby foods (commercial).....	41.7	59.2	67.6	27.8	42.9	47.0
Strained or chopped canned fruits (commercial).....	7.3	13.5	9.6	2.2	4.8	8.5
Canned vegetables except baby foods (commercial).....	71.6	80.4	81.2	46.8	61.7	77.0
Strained or chopped canned vegetables (commercial).....	5.4	9.4	6.2	2.0	3.5	6.0
Juices, fruit and vegetable, canned, frozen, powdered.....	49.5	65.0	76.1	28.1	48.7	61.7
Canned citrus juice 7/.....	20.9	21.9	23.8	14.9	22.1	25.7
Canned fruit juice other than citrus.....	15.6	20.7	24.9	6.6	11.0	14.7
Canned vegetable juice 7/.....	14.5	23.9	29.5	11.5	19.9	26.8
Frozen juice (concentrated)...	13.4	27.7	38.0	3.4	10.4	17.4
Dried fruits and vegetables 8/..	52.7	42.1	40.4	58.8	56.9	49.2
Dried fruits 8/.....	19.0	21.4	24.9	16.5	25.3	26.8
Dried vegetables 8/.....	41.9	27.9	21.0	49.8	41.4	31.3
All beverages 9/.....	97.2	99.1	99.4	95.0	98.3	98.9
Coffee.....	87.9	93.2	95.7	88.4	92.0	94.3
Tea 9/.....	25.2	30.3	28.2	24.4	25.8	24.0
Cocoa, chocolate, chocolate sirup.....	19.1	29.6	28.8	24.4	35.1	44.7

-Continued

Table 1.--Percentage of nonfarm and farm households using specified foods during 1 week, spring 1955--Continued

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class			Farm households by family-income class		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Soft drinks, fruit ades.....	51.0	68.1	71.4	38.7	56.7	56.6
Alcoholic beverages <u>9/</u>	16.4	26.6	31.7	3.8	8.4	14.5
Miscellaneous foods.....	89.1	96.3	96.2	83.0	92.4	96.6
Nuts (shelled weight) and peanut butter.....	38.5	54.3	57.5	27.1	47.0	62.6
Soups except canned strained baby soups.....	36.9	52.5	53.5	14.2	23.6	37.4
Catsup, chili and barbecue sauces, tomato relishes <u>10/</u> ..	40.6	57.8	59.5	26.9	47.2	59.8
Pickles, olives, relishes other than tomato <u>10/</u>	36.8	48.4	52.8	32.3	47.4	55.1
Puddings, pie fillings, miscellaneous sweets (commercial).....	36.2	47.5	49.5	24.9	42.0	48.9
Other mixtures, prepared or partially prepared foods, including all baby foods not included elsewhere.....	29.1	39.4	40.2	13.1	21.9	25.3

1/ Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the dairy products are equivalent in calcium.

2/ Includes buttermilk, skim milk, yoghurt, chocolate milk, half-and-half or extra rich.

3/ Includes cows' and goats' milk.

4/ Less than 2.0 percent.

5/ Includes home canned and frozen vegetables that were brought into the home in fresh form..

6/ Includes home canned and frozen fruits that were brought into the home in fresh form.

7/ Includes both commercially and home canned or frozen juices.

8/ Includes both commercially and home dried products.

9/ Purchases of alcoholic beverages and of tea rather than consumption.

10/ Includes both commercial and home made products.

Table 2.--Elasticity of demand for specified groups of food with respect to income, based on value of consumption at home per person, for households using various foods and for all households, 1 week, spring 1955

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class						Farm households by family-income class					
	Low		Medium		High		Low		Medium		High	
	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All
All foods and beverages.....	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.15
Milk and milk products, excluding butter 1/.....	.17	.18	.04	.04	.09	.09	.03	.03	.14	.14	.07	.07
Fresh fluid milk 3/.....	.04	.12	.15	.18	.02	.02	.01	.01	.07	.07	.03	.04
Whole fresh fluid milk 4/.....	.04	.15	.19	.24	.01	.01	.01	.01	.12	.12	.02	.01
Processed milk 1/.....	.00	.07	.34	.32	.67	.67	.05	.04	.29	.16	.03	.02
Cream.....	.06	.59	.68	.04	.24	.24	.03	.14	.59	.86	.06	.03
Ice cream, and liquid ice cream												
mix (commercial).....	.22	.41	.36	.08	.10	.10	.03	.25	.29	.39	.23	.28
Cheese.....	.12	.30	.28	.30	.14	.14	.07	.21	.24	.24	.14	.15
Fats and oils, excluding bacon and salt pork.....	.05	.05	.14	.15	.15	.15	.05	.05	.10	.10	.04	.04
Butter and margarine.....	.05	.11	.32	.33	.23	.23	.04	.06	.22	.28	.05	.03
Butter.....	.02	.16	.25	.37	.21	.21	.02	.05	.14	.23	.01	.04
Margarine.....	.02	.00	.34	.20	.18	.18	.04	.11	.38	.47	.07	.04
Shortening.....	.11	.23	.26	.12	.02	.02	.03	.02	.09	.13	.02	.00
Salad, cooking oil.....	.13	.23	.14	.63	.08	.08	.05	.17	.43	.57	.04	.32
Salad dressings (commercial).....	.03	.26	.00	.06	.07	.07	.10	.26	.22	.02	.23	.22
Flour and other cereal products.....	.10	.13	.06	.08	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	.06	.06
Flour other than mixes.....	.31	.41	.08	.14	.14	.14	.00	.05	.15	.17	.21	.22
Prepared flour mixes.....	.06	.46	.47	.26	.01	.01	.01	.11	.28	.49	.04	.13
Breakfast cereals.....	.03	.04	.35	.13	.02	.02	.02	.06	.23	.25	.02	.01
Other cereals, including baby cereals.....	.17	.24	.19	.53	.09	.09	.05	.06	.13	.00	.10	.01
Bakery products.....	.25	.32	.09	.06	.02	.02	.19	.24	.28	.27	.10	.08
Bread.....	.14	.23	.15	.12	.05	.05	.10	.16	.16	.14	.08	.09
Baked goods other than bread.....	.33	.45	.20	.02	.15	.15	.21	.37	.39	.44	.11	.07

Table 2.--Elasticity of demand for specified groups of food with respect to income, based on value of consumption at home per person, for households using various foods and for all households, 1 week, spring 1955--Continued

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class						Farm households by family-income class					
	Low		Medium		High		Low		Medium		High	
	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All
Canned fruits and vegetables except potatoes and sweet-potatoes (commercial).....	0.14	0.25	2/ 0.06	2/-0.08	2/ 0.06	2/ 0.04	0.11	0.21	0.32	2/ 0.21	2/ 0.11	0.17
Canned fruits except baby foods (commercial).....	2/	0.30	2/ 0.19	2/ .17	.14	.21	.08	.33	.38	2/ .29	2/ .11	.43
Strained or chopped canned fruits (commercial).....	2/	.38	2/ .23	-1.70	2/ .22	2/- .13	2/- .17	2/ .03	2/- .07	2/- .02	.75	2/- .54
Canned vegetables except baby foods (commercial).....	.10	.20	.39	2/ .07	2/ .05	- .08	2/ .05	.16	.32	2/ .16	2/ .06	2/ .09
Strained or chopped canned vegetables (commercial).....	.99	2/ .53	2/ .26	-1.95	2/- .09	2/- .15	2/- .30	2/ .04	2/ .85	2/ .53	2/ .32	- .61
Juices, fruit and vegetable, canned, frozen, powdered.....	2/	.27	.39	.30	.12	.13	2/ .03	.24	2/ .10	2/ .25	.19	.43
Canned citrus juice 7/.....	2/-	.08	2/ .33	2/ .51	.19	.16	2/ .04	.46	.33	.49	2/ .01	2/ .22
Canned fruit juice other than citrus.....	2/	.51	2/ .31	2/- .03	2/ .04	2/- .05	.59	2/ .10	2/- .03	2/ .38	2/- .05	2/ .15
Canned vegetable juice 7/.....	2/	.39	.60	2/ .49	.14	.32	2/- .01	2/ .15	2/ .24	2/ .23	.54	.45
Frozen juice (concentrated).....	2/-	.03	.55	2/ .30	2/ .05	.09	2/ .07	.08	2/- .49	2/- .39	2/ .14	.85
Dried fruits and vegetables 8/.....	2/	.15	.64	2/ .19	2/ .05	2/ .02	2/- .01	2/ .02	2/ .06	2/- .19	.18	2/ .03
Dried fruits 8/.....	2/-	.03	.68	2/ .49	2/- .05	2/ .13	2/- .05	2/ .11	2/- .14	2/- .11	2/ .23	.34
Dried vegetables 8/.....	2/-	.08	.42	2/- .12	2/ .17	2/- .18	2/- .05	2/ .07	2/- .01	2/- .26	2/- .00	2/- .24
All beverages based on value 2/.....	.41	.40	.55	.51	.14	.14	.28	.29	.37	.35	.42	.43
Coffee.....	.18	.21	.55	.56	.08	.08	.12	.14	.37	.32	.27	.29
Tea 10/.....	.27	.50	.60	.63	.05	- .27	2/- .01	2/ .02	.40	2/- .30	2/- .02	2/- .06
Cocoa, chocolate, chocolate sirup.....	.29	2/ .31	2/ .22	2/- .53	2/- .10	2/- .19	2/ .03	2/ .05	2/- .26	- .61	2/- .07	- .27
Soft drinks, fruit ades.....	.16	.30	.38	2/- .00	.11	2/ .10	.10	.23	2/ .25	2/ .28	2/ .14	.24
Alcoholic beverages based on value 10/.....	.36	.86	2/ .44	.75	.25	.25	2/ .11	1.56	.71	1.02	.61	1.15

Miscellaneous foods based on value..:	.25	.27	2/	.02	2/-	.01	.30	.33	.10	.12	.22	2/	.19	.16	.15
Nuts (shelled weight) and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
peanut butter.....:2/	.17	.37	.47	2/	.16	.16	.16	.16	2/	.02	2/	.10	.23	.33	.29
Soups except canned strained	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
baby soups.....:2/	.01	.36	2/	.26	2/-	.26	2/	.03	2/	.12	2/-	.04	2/	.11	2/
Catsup, chili and barbecue	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	.12	.40
sauces, tomato relishes 11/.....:2/	.14	.38	2/	.15	2/-	.25	2/	.00	2/	.06	2/	.03	.26	2/-	.01
Pickles, olives, relishes other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	.26	.01	2/-
than tomato 11/.....:	.24	.20	.43	2/	.17	.17	1.03	.99	.11	.31	2/	.25	2/	.10	2/
Puddings, pie fillings,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	.07	.07
miscellaneous sweets	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(commercial).....:	.30	.48	.38	2/	.05	.26	.32	2/	.00	.17	.36	2/	.28	2/	.14
Other mixtures, prepared or	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	.17	.17
partially prepared foods,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
including all baby foods not	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
included elsewhere.....:2/	.06	.21	2/	.26	2/-	.01	.22	.34	2/-	.04	2/	.03	.45	2/	.00
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	.50	2/	.00
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	.2/	.00	.00
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	.2/	.00	.00

1/ Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the dairy products are equivalent in calcium.

2/ Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

3/ Includes buttermilk, skim milk, yoghurt, chocolate milk, half-and-half or extra rich.

4/ Includes cows' and goats' milk.

5/ Includes home canned and frozen vegetables that were brought into the home in fresh form.

6/ Includes home canned and frozen fruits that were brought into the home in fresh form.

7/ Includes both commercially and home canned or frozen juices. Single-strength equivalent basis.

8/ Includes both commercially and home dried products. Dried weight basis.

9/ Includes purchases of alcoholic beverages and purchases of tea rather than consumption.

10/ Purchases.

11/ Includes both commercial and home made products.

Table 3.--Elasticity of demand for specified groups of food with respect to income, based on quantity consumed at home per person, for households using various foods and for all households, 1 week, spring 1955

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class						Farm households by family-income class					
	Low		Medium		High		Low		Medium		High	
	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All
Milk and milk products, excluding												
butter 1/.....	0.07	0.08	2/-0.07	2/-0.07	2/ 0.03	2/ 0.03	2/ 0.00	2/ 0.00	2/ 0.07	2/ 0.07	2/ 0.02	2/ 0.02
Fresh fluid milk 3/.....	.02	.10	- .15	- .18	2/ .01	2/ .00	2/- .01	2/- .01	2/- .03	2/- .02	2/ .01	2/ .02
Whole fresh fluid milk 4/.....	.06	.16	- .15	- .19	2/- .02	2/- .05	2/ .02	2/ .02	2/- .08	2/- .01	2/- .03	2/- .00
Processed milk 1/.....	.03	2/- .10	.53	.52	.53	2/ .53	2/- .10	2/- .05	.46	2/ .32	2/- .01	2/- .08
Cream.....	.08	.70	.61	2/- .09	.26	.55	2/- .04	2/ .11	.34	2/ .65	2/- .01	2/- .08
Ice cream, and liquid ice cream												
mix (commercial).....	.12	.33	.34	2/ .06	2/ .05	.11	2/ .04	.28	.11	2/ .24	2/ .09	2/ .13
Cheese.....	.16	.34	.43	.44	.13	.12	.09	.25	.37	2/ .37	2/ .07	2/ .09
Fats and oils, excluding bacon												
and salt pork.....	2/- .03	2/- .02	2/ .07	2/ .08	.07	.06	2/ .02	2/ .02	2/- .01	2/ .01	2/ .00	2/ .00
Butter and margarine.....	.03	.09	.29	.30	.17	.17	.03	.05	.20	2/ .26	2/ .01	2/ .00
Butter.....	2/ .01	.19	.37	.39	.27	.27	2/ .01	2/ .04	2/ .14	2/ .22	2/ .03	2/ .01
Margarine.....	2/ .02	.01	.25	2/ .21	.15	.03	2/ .03	2/ .08	.25	2/ .34	2/ .06	2/ .03
Shortening.....	.18	.28	2/ .15	2/ .01	2/- .01	2/- .04	.05	.04	.17	.20	2/ .03	2/ .07
Salad, cooking oil.....	.28	.06	2/- .02	2/- .52	2/- .16	2/- .11	2/- .06	2/ .13	.43	2/ .54	2/ .11	2/ .19
Salad dressings (commercial).....	.06	.28	2/- .02	2/- .08	2/- .03	2/- .02	.05	.18	2/ .18	2/ .06	.14	.14
Flour and other cereal products.....	.34	.36	2/- .12	2/- .14	2/ .06	.07	.06	.06	.18	.18	.14	.14
Flour other than mixes.....	.37	.46	2/ .08	2/ .07	.12	2/ .12	.06	.06	.22	.24	.23	.24
Prepared flour mixes.....	2/ .03	.43	.29	.11	2/ .01	2/ .00	2/ .03	2/ .12	.35	2/ .57	2/ .08	2/ .17
Breakfast cereals.....	.12	2/- .04	.36	2/ .13	2/- .02	2/- .04	.01	.05	.27	2/ .28	2/ .04	2/ .02
Other cereals, including baby												
cereals.....	.46	.50	2/- .20	.53	2/ .01	2/- .09	.08	.09	.28	.40	2/ .01	2/ .10
Bakery products.....	.16	.24	2/ .10	2/ .06	2/- .04	2/- .04	.14	.19	.19	.18	2/ .06	2/ .05
Bread.....	.12	.20	.15	2/ .12	.08	.08	.10	.16	.17	.15	2/ .04	2/ .05
Baked goods other than bread.....	.20	.33	2/ .15	2/ .06	.10	2/ .05	.12	.24	.19	.25	2/ .08	2/ .04

Miscellaneous foods based on value.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Nuts (shelled weight) and peanut butter.....	:2/	.03	.26	.39	2/	.15	2/	.01	2/	.01	2/	.00	2/	.08	.35	2/	.18	2/	.11	2/	.06	
Soups except canned strained baby soups.....	:2/-	.04	.32	.33	2/-	.21	2/	.02	2/	.11	2/-	.05	2/	.06	2/-	.11	2/-	.07	.26	.29		
Catsup, chili and barbecue sauces, tomato relishes ll/.....	:2/	.14	.37	2/	.22	2/-	.18	2/-	.03	2/	.03	2/	.03	.21	.32	2/	.20	2/-	.07	2/-	.09	
Pickles, olives, relishes Other than tomato ll/.....	:	.18	2/	.15	2/	.31	2/	.05	2/	.04	2/-	.01	2/	.22	2/	.28	2/	.13	2/-	.04	2/-	.06
Puddings, pie fillings, miscellaneous sweets	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
(commercial).....	:	.37	.54	2/	.35	2/	.04	.33	.39	2/-	.01	.16	.35	2/	.28	2/	.11	2/	.14			
Other mixtures, prepared or partially prepared foods, including all baby foods not included elsewhere.....	:2/	.15	.28	2/-	.28	2/-	.50	2/	.06	2/	.15	2/-	.01	2/	.30	2/	.36	2/	.01	2/	.01	

1/ Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the dairy products are equivalent in calcium.

2/ Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

3/ Includes buttermilk, skim milk, yoghurt, chocolate milk, half-and-half or extra rich.

4/ Includes cows' and goats' milk.

5/ Includes home canned and frozen vegetables that were brought into the home in fresh form.

6/ Includes home canned and frozen fruits that were brought into the home in fresh form.

7/ Includes both commercially and home canned or frozen juices. Single-strength equivalent basis.

B/ Includes both commercially and home dried products. Dried weight basis.

9/ Includes purchases of alcoholic beverages and purchases of tea rather than consumption.

10/ Purchases.

all/ Includes both commercial and home made products.

income per person was accounted for by more expensive products rather than by larger quantities. This kind of difference was most noticeable in high-income households, where a 1-percent increment in income per person was associated with only a 0.07 percent increase in consumption per person measured in terms of quantity, but with a 0.16 percent increase measured in terms of value.

Milk and milk products.--The consumption per person of all milk and dairy products except butter, measured both in quantity and value, was lowest in low-income households and highest in high-income households. In low-income households the average weekly consumption per person of these products was equivalent to 8.49 pounds of fluid milk, and was valued at 95 cents. In medium-income households the corresponding averages were 9.89 pounds valued at \$1.19, and in high-income households 10.18 pounds valued at \$1.30. The amount of dairy products consumed, therefore, was associated directly with income. The type and cost of the various dairy products making up a household's total consumption of this group of products also was related directly to some extent to income, since the value per pound rose slightly from one income class to the next. Value per pound averaged 11.2 cents in low-income households, 12.0 cents in medium-income households, and 12.8 cents in high-income households.

Within income classes, however, the rate of change in consumption per person which was associated with income differences was important only in households of the lowest income class. In those households, at the means of income and consumption, a 1-percent increment in income per person was associated with an 0.18 percent increase in value of products consumed per person and with an 0.08 percent increase in quantity consumed per person. This was the closest association between income and consumption of these products in the three income classes.

The rate at which consumption of dairy products changed as income changed in medium-income nonfarm households was not established as definitely as in low-income households. For medium-income nonfarm households the computations show a decrease in consumption of 0.04 percent based on value and 0.07 percent based on quantity with a 1-percent increase in income. Less confidence can be placed in the accuracy of these results, however, because the measure based on value might be obtained more than half the time from similar samples even though there was no relation between consumption and income. A possible explanation of this is a difference in the age composition of medium-income households. Average household size was larger than in the low- or high-income classes, which indicates that there were more children in medium-income households. Consumption of dairy products, particularly milk, doubtless is more closely related to the nutritional needs of children than to income.

In high-income households a 1-percent increment in income per person was associated with increases in consumption per person of 0.09 percent based on value and 0.03 percent based on quantity, after allowing for effects of household size. The latter elasticity was not significantly different from zero.

In accordance with the general pattern of food consumption in relation to household size, consumption of dairy products per person tended to be smaller

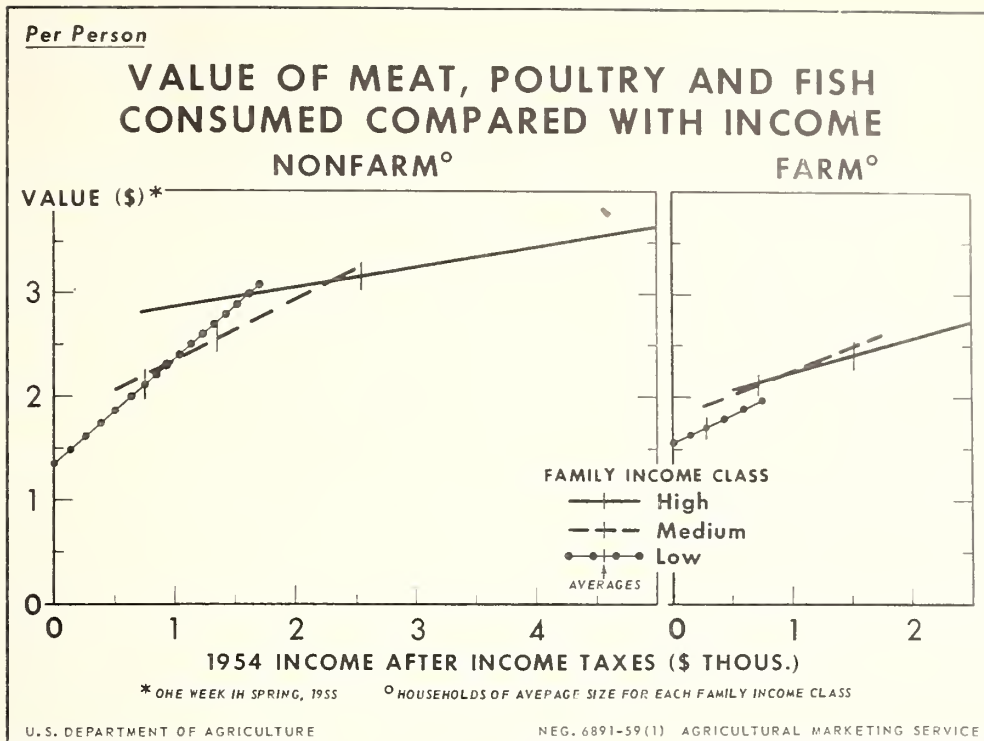


Figure 2

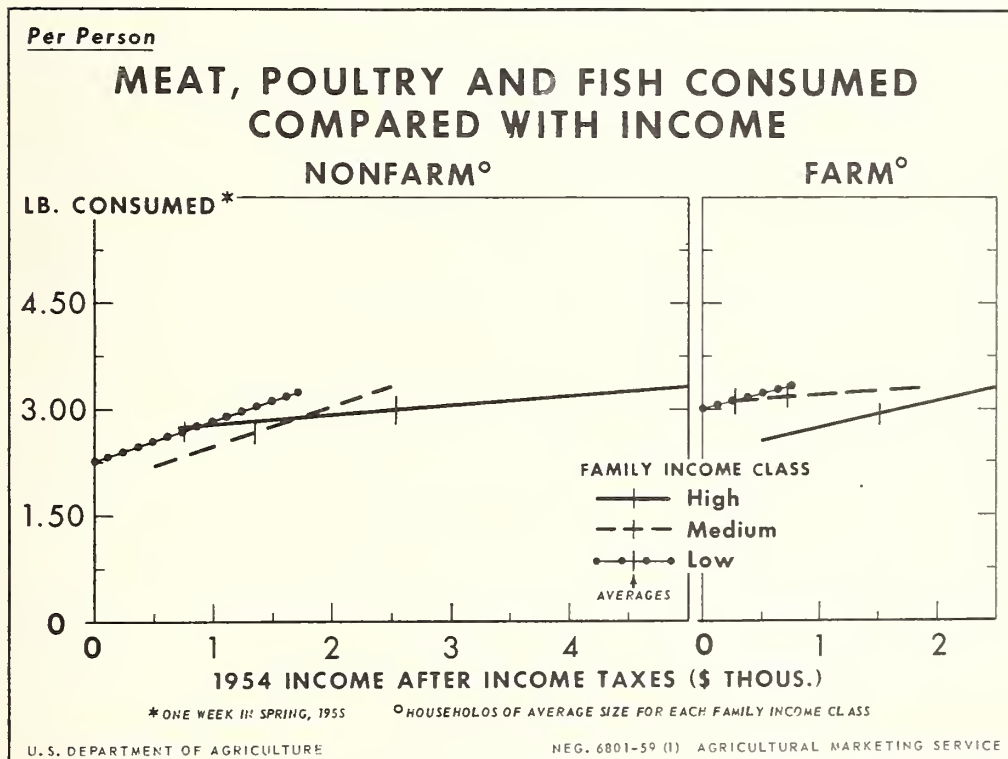


Figure 3

in large households than in small households, after allowing for effects of income. On the average, for each additional person, the value of weekly consumption of dairy products per person was reduced by 4 cents in low-, 9 cents in medium-, and 4 cents in high-income households.

Fluid milk made up the largest part of the consumption of all dairy products excluding butter. ^{4/} It accounted for a little more than three-fifths of the value of all products in this group. There was some difference in the average amounts of fluid milk consumed per person in low-income households compared with higher income households, but there was virtually no difference in the average consumption between medium- and high-income households. The value of consumption of fluid milk per person at home in a week averaged 58 cents in low-income households, 76 cents in medium-, and 79 cents in high-income households.

No strong relationships were found, however, between rates of change in consumption and income within income classes. Value of consumption per person rose 0.12 percent in low-income households and 0.02 percent in high-income households with a 1-percent increment in income per person, but the latter measure was not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability. In medium-income households value of consumption declined 0.18 percent with a 1-percent increment in income. This seems to show that consumption of fluid milk is more closely related to other factors than to income. The nutritional needs of children may be the important consideration since there were more children in medium-income households.

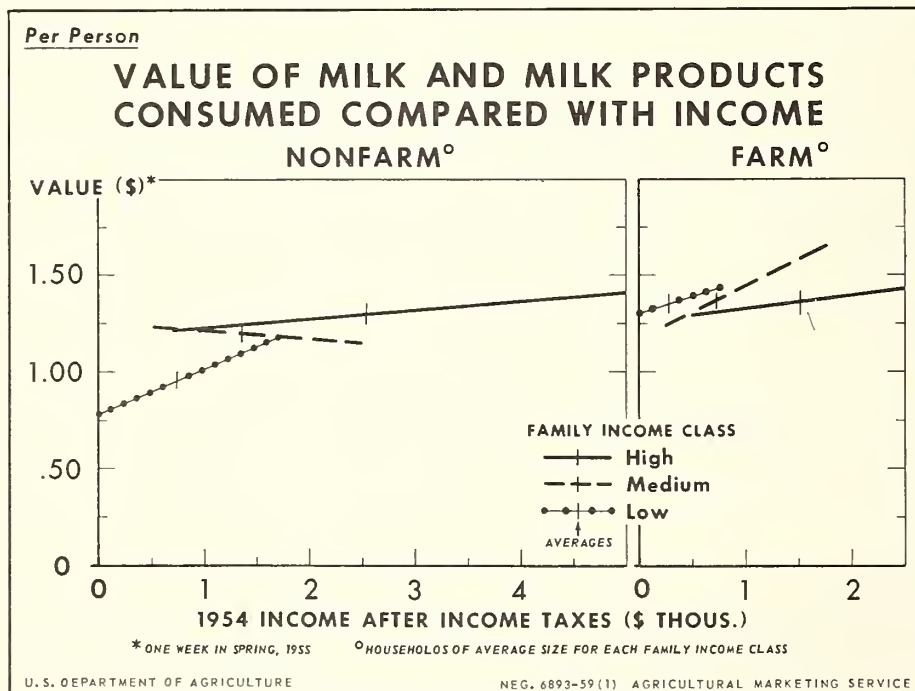


Figure 4

^{4/} Fresh fluid milk includes buttermilk, skim milk, yoghurt, chocolate milk, half-and-half, or extra rich.

The other products making up the dairy total were processed milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese. With the exception of processed milk (evaporated, condensed, dry milk), average consumption per person of each of these commodity groups was larger in households of each higher level of family income.

Average value of weekly consumption per person of processed milk declined from 9 cents in low-income nonfarm households to 6 cents in medium-, and 5 cents in high-income households. In households of each family income class the value of processed milk consumed per person varied so much that it could not be determined whether or not there was a relationship between income and value of consumption. In effect, the income elasticity of demand in each class was zero. The relationship of value of consumption per person to household size was significant only in the low-income class.

A smaller number of households used cream than any of the other principal dairy products during the weeks in which interviews were made. Average consumption per person was related directly to level of family income, amounting to 3 cents in the low-income households, to 4 cents in medium-, and 6 cents in high-income households. Consumption of cream varied so much from household to household in the medium-income class that little confidence can be placed in the negative relationship between income and consumption that was obtained. In low- and high-income households, however, a high income elasticity compared with those for most other products was obtained, 0.59 based on value in the low-income class and 0.53 in high-income households. Both of these measures were statistically significant.

Average value of ice cream consumed per person in a week was 12 cents, 17 cents, and 21 cents, by income classes. Within low-income households, value of consumption per person was larger by 0.41 percent with an increment of 1-percent in income per person, and by 0.17 percent in high-income households. The measure for medium-income households was not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

Value of cheese consumed per person averaged 14 cents in low-income households, 17 cents in medium-, and 20 cents in high-income households during a week. The elasticities of demand with respect to income at the means of value of consumption and income per person were 0.30 in low- and medium-income households and 0.14 in high-income households.

Butter and margarine.--The consumption of butter and margarine is included in the fats and oils total but is discussed separately because of their close competitive nature.

For butter alone, consumption per person in a week amounted to 0.17 pounds in low-income households, 0.18 pounds in medium-income, and 0.26 pounds in high-income households. Consumption of all table fats (butter and margarine combined) during the week amounted to 0.39 pounds per person in low-income households and to 0.41 in medium-, and 0.45 pounds in high-income households.

In terms of value, per person consumption of butter and margarine combined in a week amounted to 17 cents in low-income households, 19 cents in medium-, and 23 cents in high-income households.

The rates of change in consumption of margarine per person in relation to differences in income per person were not significantly different from zero in any of the income classes. For butter alone, on the other hand, and for the combination of these products, meaningful relationships were found. The income elasticities of demand for butter and for butter and margarine together were larger than those for total food and beverages in the medium- and high-income households. The highest elasticities of demand in both cases were in the medium-income class. For butter, an increment of 1-percent in income per person in medium-income households was associated with a 0.37 percent increase in value of butter consumption per person, and in high-income households, with a 0.28 percent increase. For butter and margarine combined, the rates of increase in value of consumption were 0.33 percent in medium-, and 0.23 percent in high-income households.

Fats and oils.--Butter and margarine together accounted for more than half of the value of fats and oils consumed in nonfarm households in each income class. There was no practical difference among income classes in average consumption per person of all food fats and oils, including butter and margarine. The income elasticity for all food fats and oils, including butter and margarine, in medium-income households and in high-income households was 0.15. In low-income households it was negligible, 0.05, and this value did not differ significantly from zero at the 10-percent level of probability. For the food fats and oils other than butter and margarine, income elasticity of demand differed significantly from zero only in the case of shortening and salad dressings in the low-income class, salad and cooking oil (based on value) in the medium-income class, and salad dressings (based on value) in high-income households.

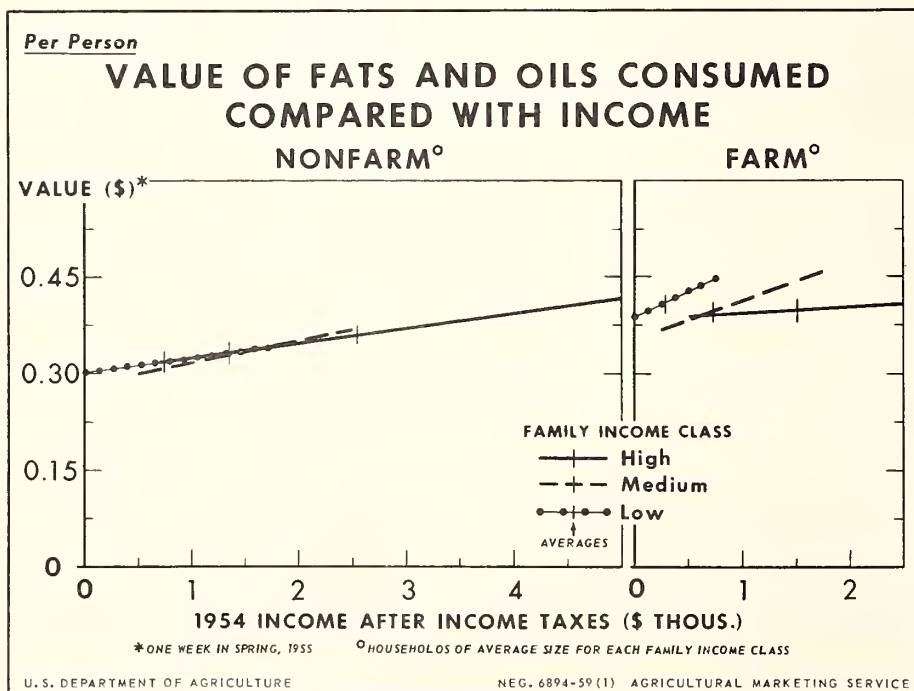


Figure 5

Flour and other cereal products.--Average consumption of flour and other cereal products per person varied inversely with level of family income whether measured in pounds or value. Value of consumption per person in a week averaged 30 cents in low-income households, 27 cents in medium-, and 24 cents in high-income households. The drop in average consumption per person as the level of family income increased was more marked when measured in pounds. In low-income households consumption per person in a week averaged 2.10 pounds, 1.42 pounds in medium-, and 1.13 pounds in high-income households.

The differences in these averages between family-income classes are statistically significant. They show the downward trend in consumption per person as family income rises. The sharper declines in quantity than in value of consumption per person indicate that households reduce their consumption of the cheaper flour and cereal products more sharply than the more expensive products as income rises.

The same kind of situation held also for two of the product groups that are part of the flour and other cereal products total--flour other than mixes, and other cereals. For breakfast cereals, consumption per person was slightly more in the medium-income class than in the other income classes. Medium- and high-income households used about half again as much prepared flour mixes as low-income households.

Within family-income classes, the rate of change in consumption of flour and other cereal products per person as income per person changed was not determined with certainty except in the low-income households and when consumption was measured in terms of quantity, in high-income households. Within the low-income group of households, a 1-percent increment in income per person was associated with a decrease in consumption per person of 0.36 percent measured in pounds and 0.13 percent measured in dollars. In high-income households, a 1-percent increment in income per person was associated with a decrease of 0.07 percent in quantity consumed per person.

Bakery products.--The consumption of bakery products followed a different pattern than that of flour and other cereals. Average consumption per person of bread and of baked goods other than bread, measured both by quantity and value, varied directly with family income. For all bakery products, average consumption per person in a week was valued at 44 cents in low-income households, 56 cents in medium-, and 62 cents in high-income households.

Within family-income classes, significant relationships between consumption and income per person were generally found only in low-income households. In these households, value of consumption of all bakery products increased by 0.32 percent with each 1-percent increment in income per person; value of bread consumed per person increased by 0.23 percent and baked goods other than bread by 0.45 percent. In high-income households, value of consumption of bread consumed per person dropped by 0.06 percent and value of consumption of other baked goods increased by 0.10 percent with a 1-percent increment in income per person.

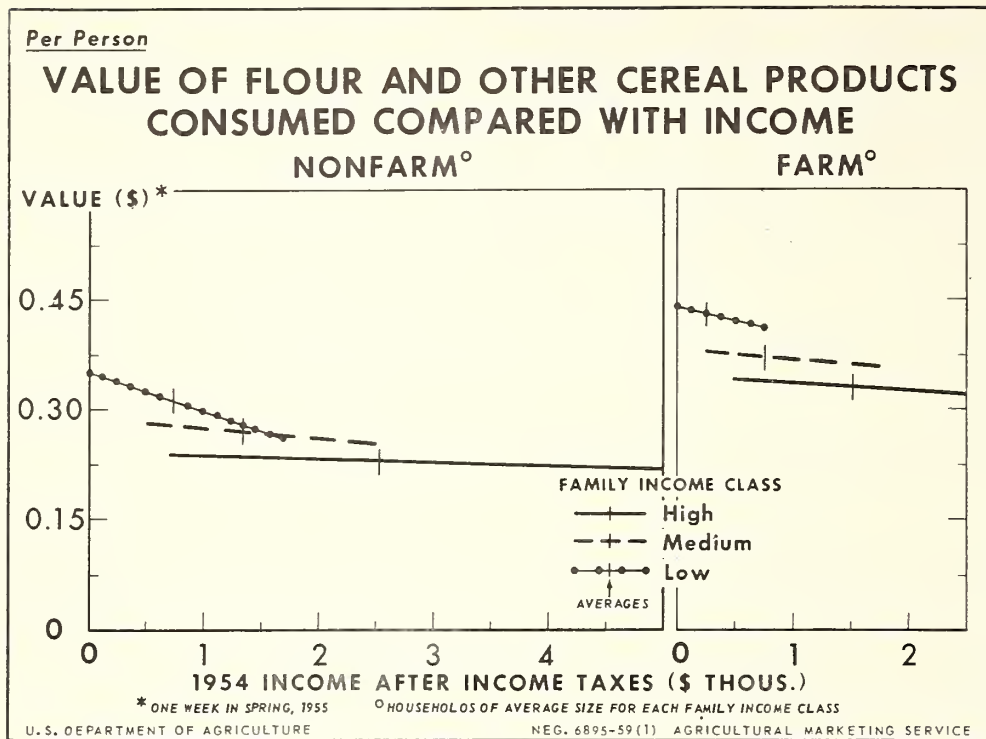


Figure 6

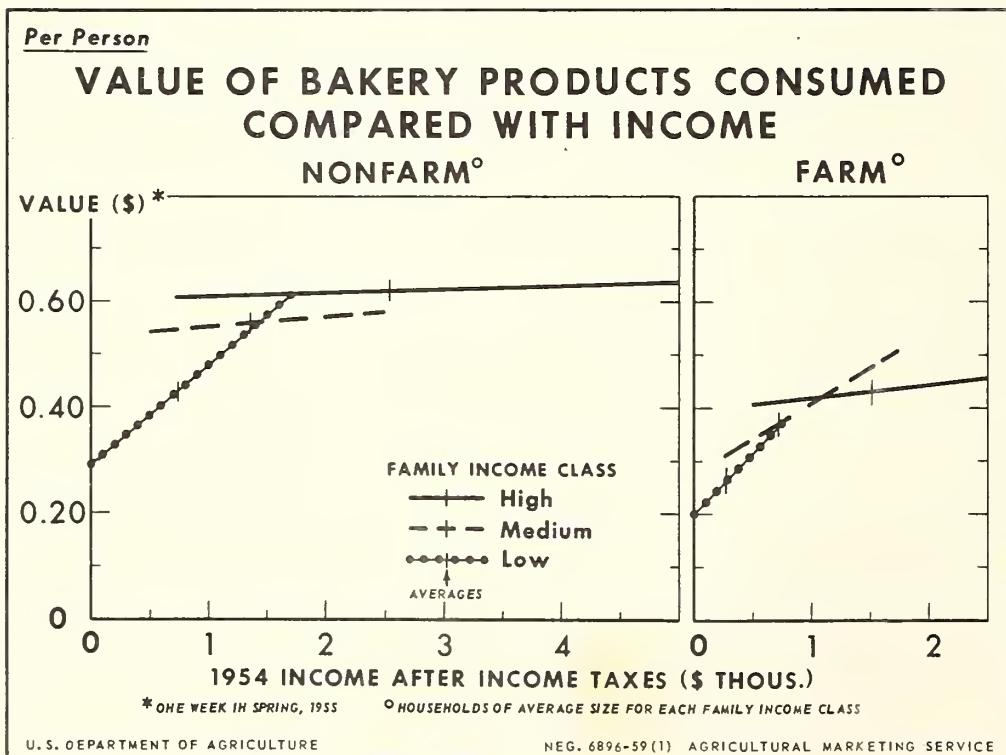


Figure 7

Eggs.--There was not much difference in average consumption of eggs per person in low-, medium-, and high-income households. ^{5/} Eggs consumed per person during the week were valued at 30 cents, 31 cents, and 35 cents, by income class. Consumption per person tended to rise within each income class as income per person went up. Consumption per person in terms of value rose at the rate of 0.17 percent with a 1-percent increment in income per person in low-income households, 0.16 percent in medium-income households, and 0.19 percent in high-income households.

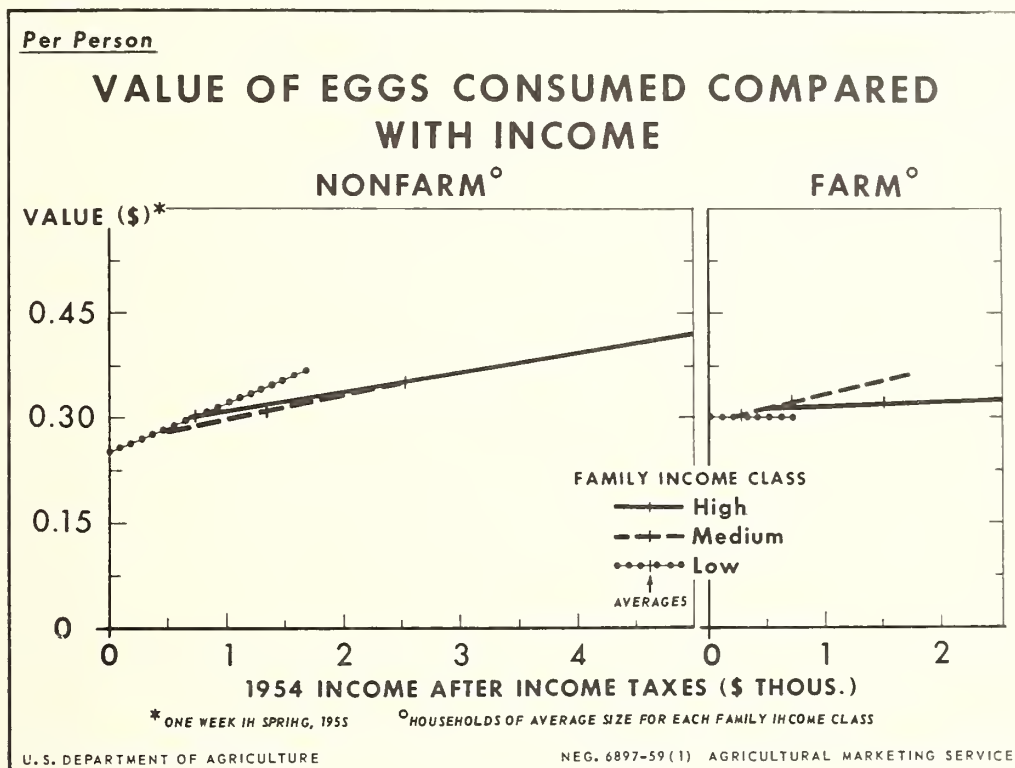


Figure 8

Sugars and sweets.--There was no meaningful relationship found within income classes between income per person and consumption of all sugars and sweets combined. With a few exceptions, this was also true for the various groups of products making up the total of sugars and sweets. In low-income households, consumption of sugar per person fell off by 0.09 percent with an increment of 1-percent in income per person; value of sirups, molasses, and honey consumed fell by 0.30 percent. In high-income households, value of consumption per person for the sirup group rose by 0.16 percent. The value of jams and jellies also increased somewhat in high-income households when income was up. The most notable responses to income differences were found for candy, where the value of consumption per person went up by 0.34 percent with a 1-percent increment in income per person in the low-income class and by 0.65 percent in the medium-income class.

^{5/} Consumption figures do not include eggs contained in baked goods or other foods brought into the kitchen in prepared form.

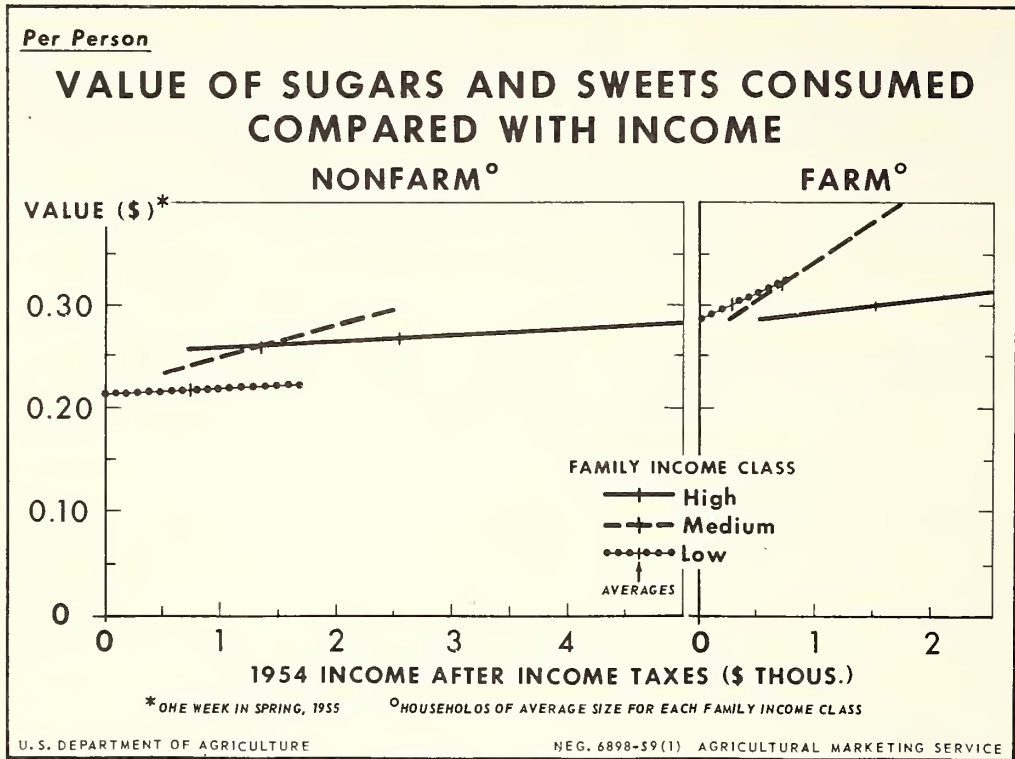


Figure 9

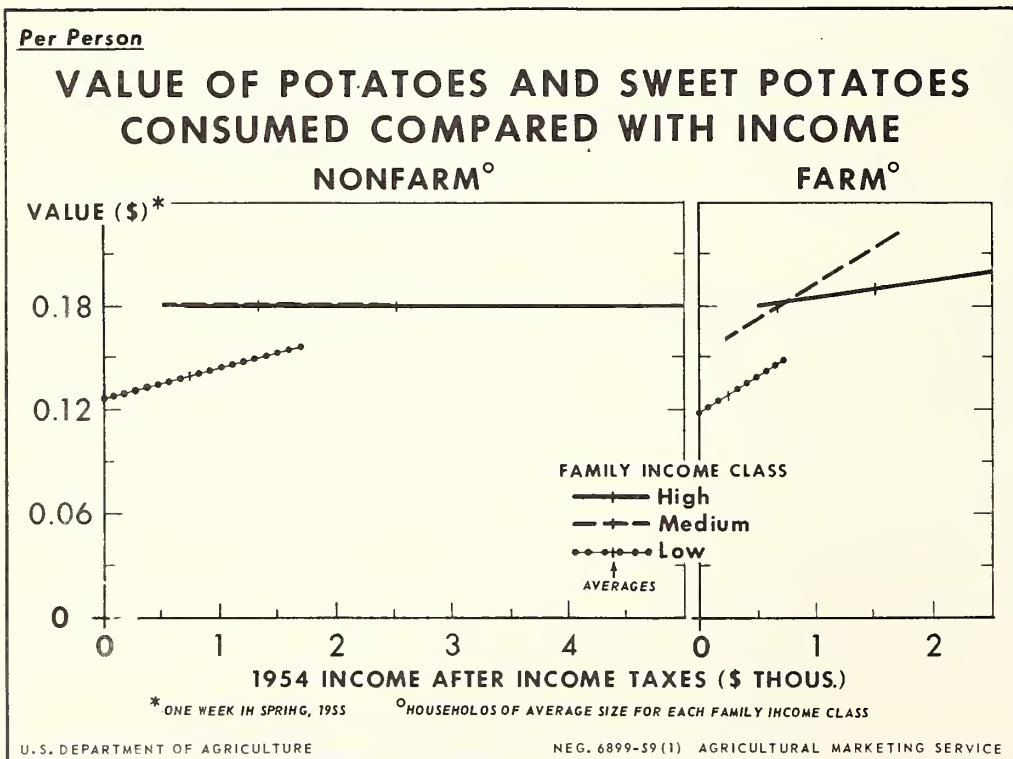


Figure 10

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.--When total consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes per person in both fresh and processed forms combined was considered, the only relationship found between consumption and income was in the high-income class where quantity consumed per person dropped by 0.07 percent when income per person was up 1-percent. For fresh potatoes and sweetpotatoes alone, an increment of 1-percent in income per person was associated with a decrease of 0.08 percent in quantity consumed per person in high-income households. No relationship between consumption and income per person was found for frozen potatoes and sweetpotatoes. This was also the case for canned and dehydrated potatoes except in high-income households where value of consumption per person rose by 0.34 percent as income went up 1-percent. There was a relationship between consumption of potato chips and sticks and income in low- and high-income households. Value of consumption per person increased by 0.56 percent in the low- and by 0.13 percent in the high-income households when income per person was up 1-percent.

Fresh vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes.--Consumption per person of fresh vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes appeared to be more responsive to differences in income per person in medium- than in low- or high-income households. The average value of consumption per person in a week amounted to 42 cents in low-income households, 47 cents in medium-, and 53 cents in high-income households.

The income elasticity of fresh vegetables was much larger in medium-income households than in low- or high-income households. The elasticity based on value was 0.66 in medium-income households, 0.20 in low-, and 0.19 in high-income households.

Consumption per person of each of the various types of fresh vegetables making up the total also was more elastic with respect to income differences in medium- than in low- or high-income households.

Fresh fruit.--Whether measured in pounds or dollars, average consumption of fresh fruit per person varied directly with level of family income from one income class to another. This was also true of each of the two components of the fresh fruit total, fresh citrus and fresh fruit other than citrus. But dollar value of fruit consumed increased proportionately more than quantity. This indicates that higher income families tend to eat better quality or higher priced fruits as well as more fruit per person than lower income families. Consumption of all fresh fruit per person in a week averaged 2.58, 2.93, and 3.49 pounds by income classes and was valued at 32, 38, and 48 cents. Fresh fruit other than citrus accounted for about 70 percent of the total in all cases.

. Among medium-income households, there was no stable relationship between consumption per person of all fresh fruit or of fresh citrus or other fresh fruit and income per person. Among high-income households there was a pronounced relationship, and among low-income households there was an important, though less marked, relationship in all cases. The elasticity of demand (based on value) in high-income households was 0.39 for all fresh fruit, 0.45 for fresh citrus, and 0.37 for fresh fruit other than citrus. The elasticity of demand

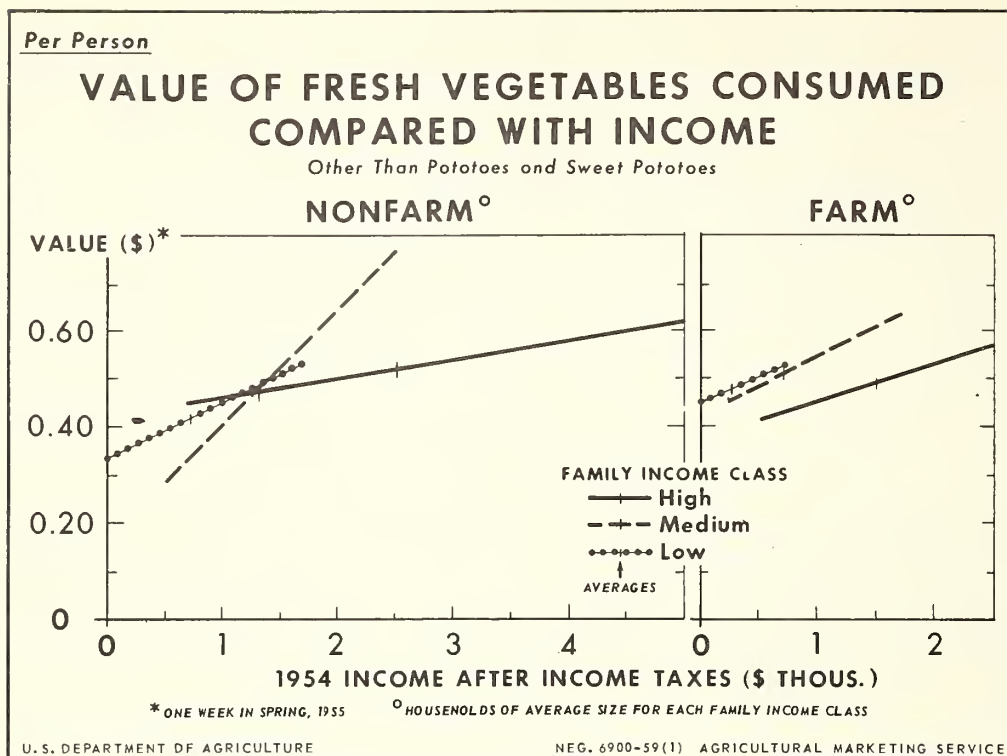


Figure 11

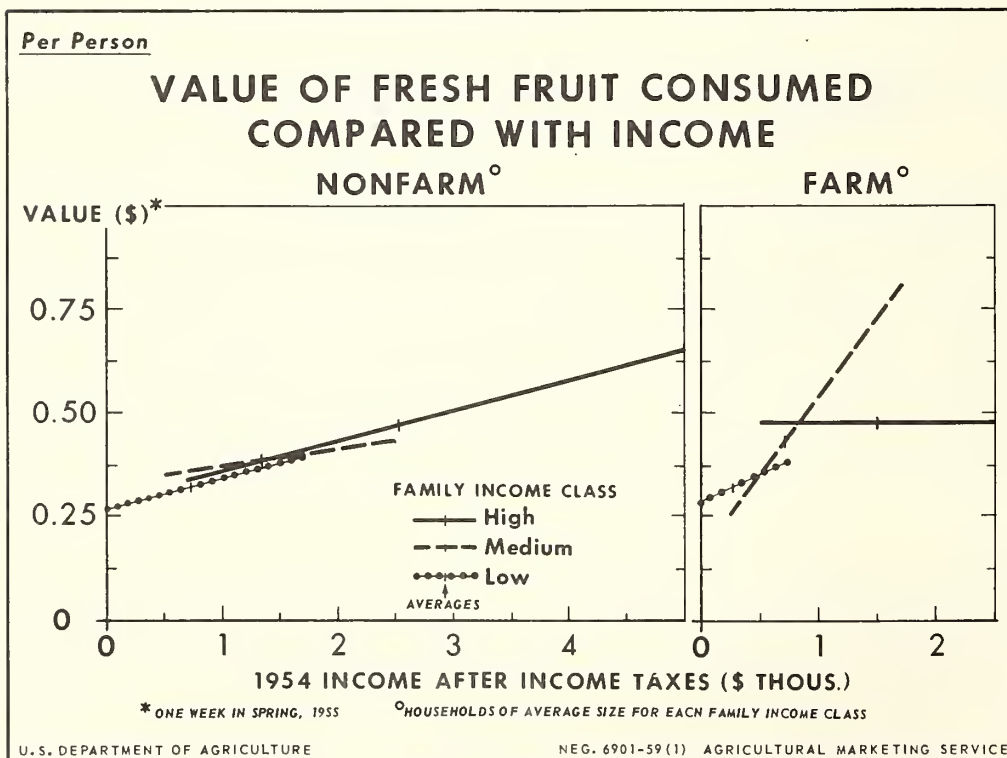


Figure 12

(based on value) in low-income households was 0.18 for all fresh fruit, 0.23 for fresh citrus, and 0.16 for fresh fruit other than citrus.

Frozen fruits and vegetables except frozen potatoes (commercial).--Demand for frozen fruits and vegetables was more elastic, based on value, with respect to income than that of any other major group of food products in both low- and medium-income households. In high-income households, only the income elasticity for fresh fruit was higher. The income elasticities for this group of products were 0.69 in low-, 0.75 in medium-, and 0.36 in high-income households.

Average value of consumption of these products per person in a week was 4, 7, and 11 cents, by income classes.

Demand for frozen fruits alone was highly elastic. The income elasticities based on value were 0.57 in low- and 0.80 in medium-income households. In high-income households, the elasticity was not significantly different from zero. Demand for frozen vegetables alone was highly elastic in all income classes. It was 0.73 in both low- and medium-income households, and 0.45 in the high-income class.

Frozen fruits and vegetables were used in only 22 percent of the low-income and 38 percent of the middle-income households, but they were used in 54 percent of the high-income households. These foods were used in fewer low- and medium-income nonfarm households than any other major group of food products, and only dried fruits and vegetables were used in fewer high-income households (table 1).

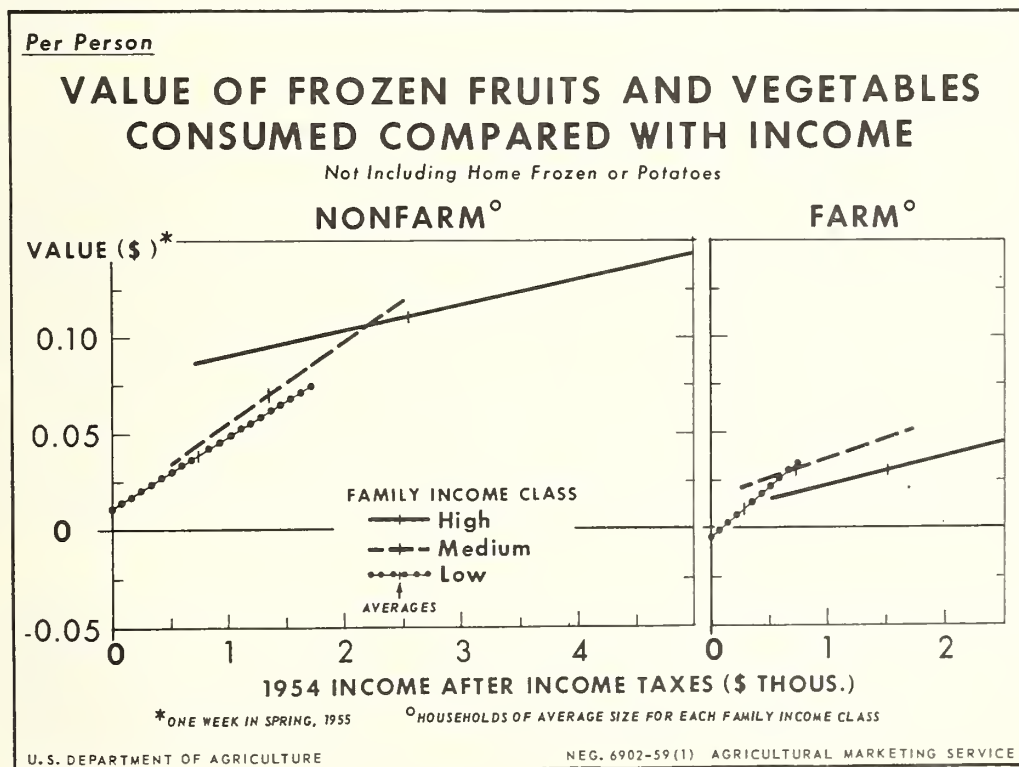


Figure 13

Frozen fruits and vegetables illustrate the differences in income elasticities obtained when computed for nonfarm using households alone compared with all nonfarm households, since this group of foods was used in relatively few households. For low- and high-income households, average income elasticities were much larger for all households than for using households. The income elasticity was more than three times as large for all low-income households than for low-income using households and more than twice as large for all high-income households than for high-income using households. In medium-income households, on the other hand, the income elasticity was slightly larger in using households than in all medium-income households.

These changes in income elasticity between using households and all households, computed at the averages of income and consumption per person and household size, were the result of differences in the net income coefficient after allowing for the effects of household size (b_{12.3}) and of differences in the ratio of average income per person to average consumption per person. ^{6/} This ratio was responsible for most of the difference in elasticity in all households compared with using households. Since there was income in nonusing households but no consumption of the food group concerned, this ratio was larger for all households than for using households.

The ratio of income per person to value of frozen fruits and vegetables consumed per person for all households was almost four times as large as for using households alone in the low-income class, about two and two-thirds times as large in medium-income households, and nearly one and three-fourths times as large in high-income households. In the case of low- and medium-income households, the increases in this ratio were offset to some extent by smaller net effects of consumption on income.

As a result, elasticity of demand for frozen fruits and vegetables with respect to income at the means of consumption, income, and household size was only 0.20 for low-income households that used these products but was 0.69 for all low-income households. Among medium-income households, the net regression of value of consumption per person on income per person when all households were considered was about a third as much as when using households alone were considered. This more than offset the larger income-consumption ratio of all households and resulted in an elasticity of 0.75 for all medium-income households compared with 0.86 for using households alone. Among high-income households, on the other hand, the net regression of value of consumption per person on income per person was a third more when all households were considered than when using households alone were considered. This, with the larger ratio of income to consumption per person, resulted in an elasticity of 0.36 in all high-income households compared with 0.15 for using households.

Canned fruits and vegetables.--Average consumption per person of canned fruits and vegetables both in terms of pounds and dollars, varied directly among family-income classes. The pound averages in a week were 1.15, 1.40, and 1.50; the average values of consumption per person were 22, 28, and 31 cents. Within family-income classes, however, a statistically significant

^{6/} See footnote 17, p. 45.

relationship between consumption and income was found only in low-income households. Consumption of these products per person in the lowest income class went up on the average by 0.25 percent when income per person was up 1-percent.

Average consumption per person of canned fruits (except baby foods), both in terms of pounds and dollars, also varied directly among family-income classes. The income elasticity of demand (based on value) for this group of products was 0.30 in low-income households and 0.21 in high-income households. No stable relationship between consumption and income was found in the medium-income class.

There was relatively small variation from one income class to another in per person consumption of canned vegetables (except baby foods). The averages in a week for the three income classes were 0.76, 0.83, and 0.82 pounds; and 13, 15, and 16 cents. The elasticity of demand, based on value, with respect to income was 0.20 in low-income households and -0.08 in high-income households. In the medium-income class, there was no significant relationship.

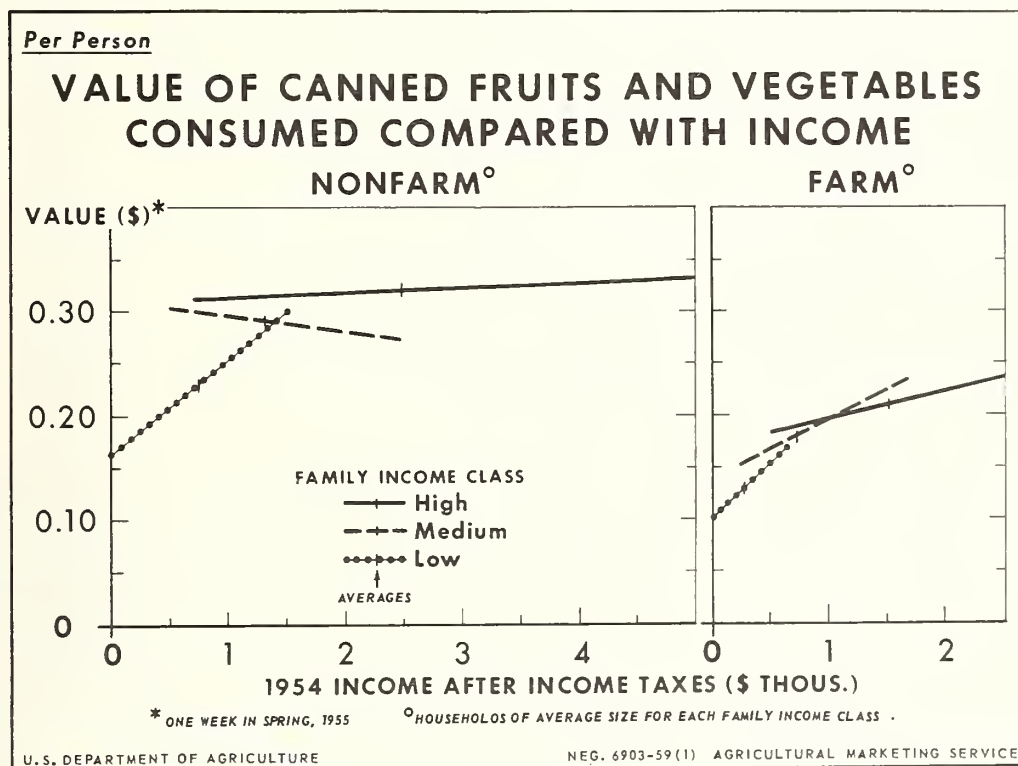


Figure 14

Fruit and vegetable juices.--Value of average consumption per person of fruit and vegetable juices in a week was 9, 12, and 16 cents in the three nonfarm family-income classes. The income elasticity of demand based on value was 0.27 in low-income households, 0.30 in medium-income households, and 0.13 in high-income households.

In the various sub-categories of this group of products, relatively high income elasticities of demand based on value were found in the low-income class for canned vegetable juice (0.39) and for canned fruit juice other than citrus (0.51); and in the high-income class, for canned citrus juice (0.16) and canned vegetable juice (0.32).

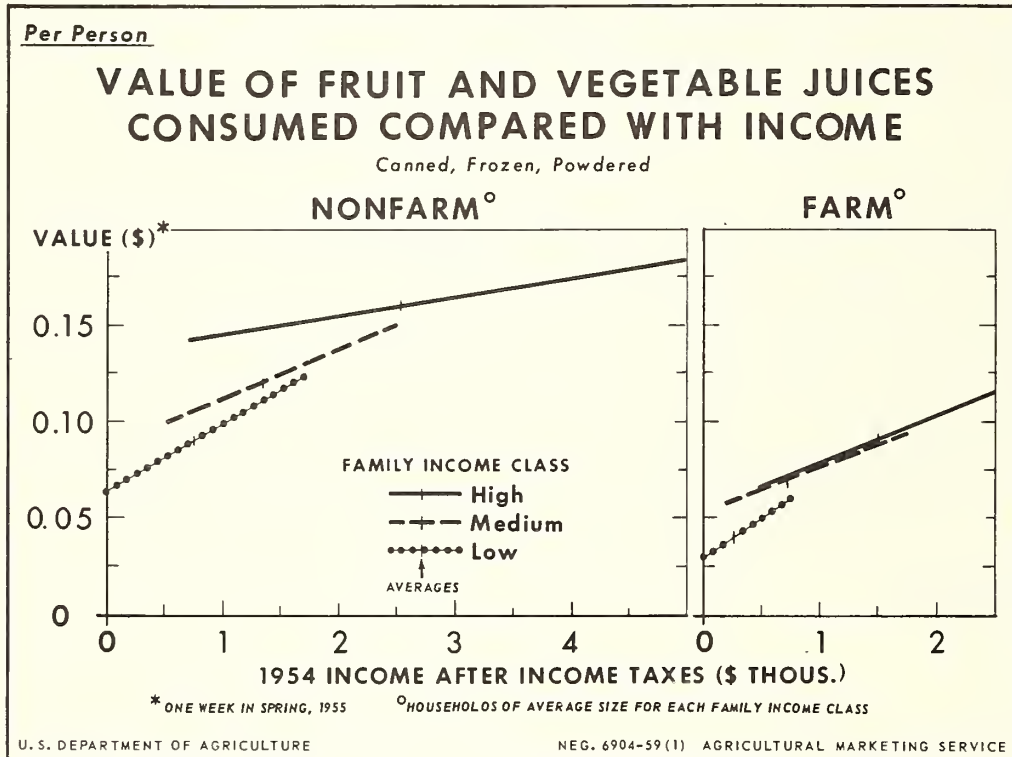


Figure 15

Dried fruits and vegetables.--Value of consumption per person of dried fruits and vegetables in a week averaged 5 cents in low-income households and 3 cents in medium- and high-income households. Only in low-income households was there a statistically significant difference in consumption per person in relation to differences in income per person. In this case, the income elasticity was -0.15 based on value. For dried vegetables alone, low-income households showed an income elasticity based on value of -0.35. There was no significant consumption-income relationship for dried vegetables in households of higher income, nor in any income class for dried fruits alone. ↑

Beverages.--Value of consumption of all beverages per person, including coffee, tea, cocoa, soft drinks, and alcoholic beverages, was lowest in low-income households and highest in high-income households. Elasticity of demand with respect to income was highest in middle-income households, 0.51. It amounted to 0.40 in low-income households, and was only 0.14 in high-income households.

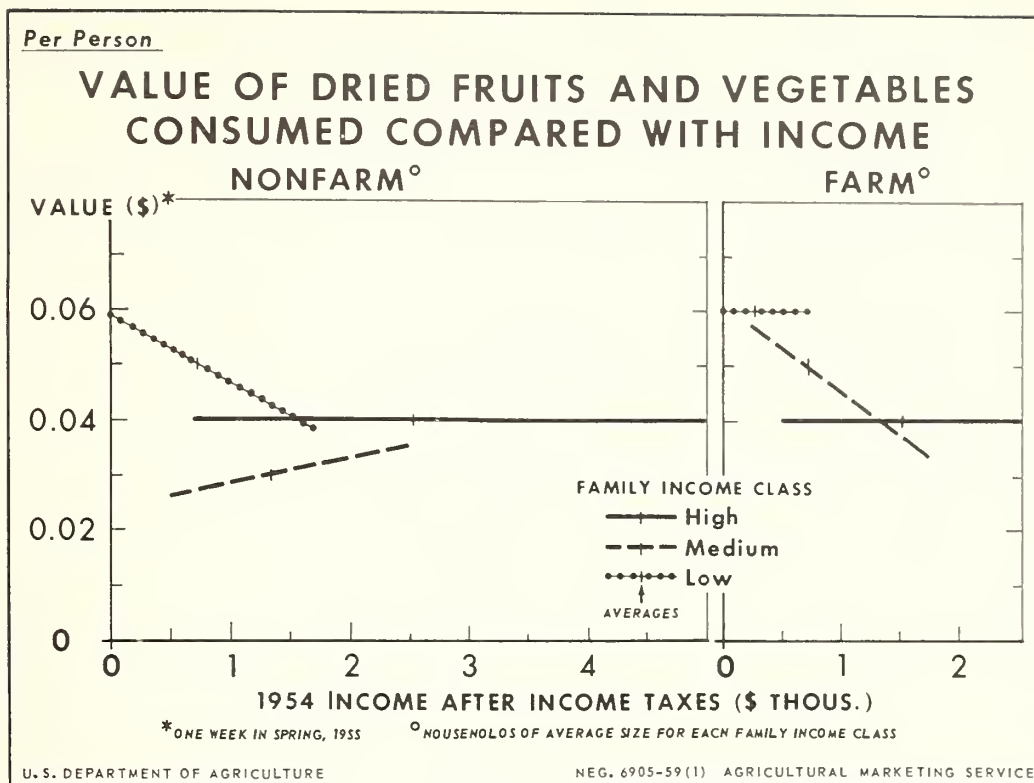


Figure 16

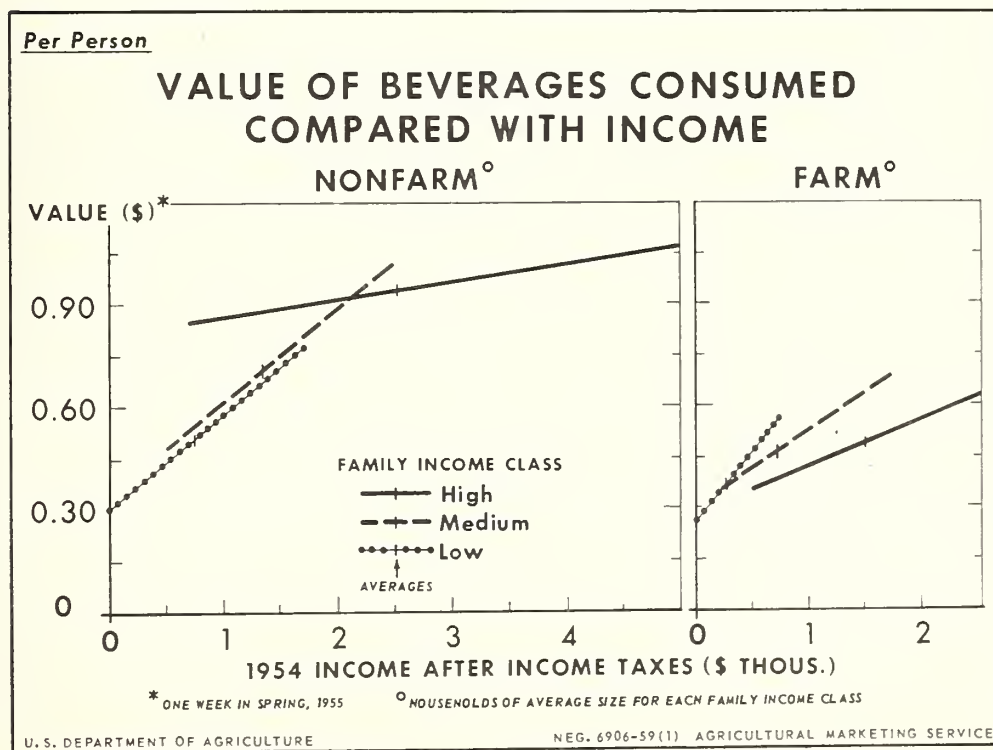


Figure 17

Miscellaneous foods.--Consumption of miscellaneous foods per person also varied directly with income from one family-income class to another. Value of consumption of this class of food in a week averaged 27, 35, and 42 cents from the lowest to the highest family-income classes.

The income elasticity based on value was 0.27 in low-income households and 0.33 in high-income households. The income elasticity for miscellaneous foods was not significantly different from zero in medium-income households.

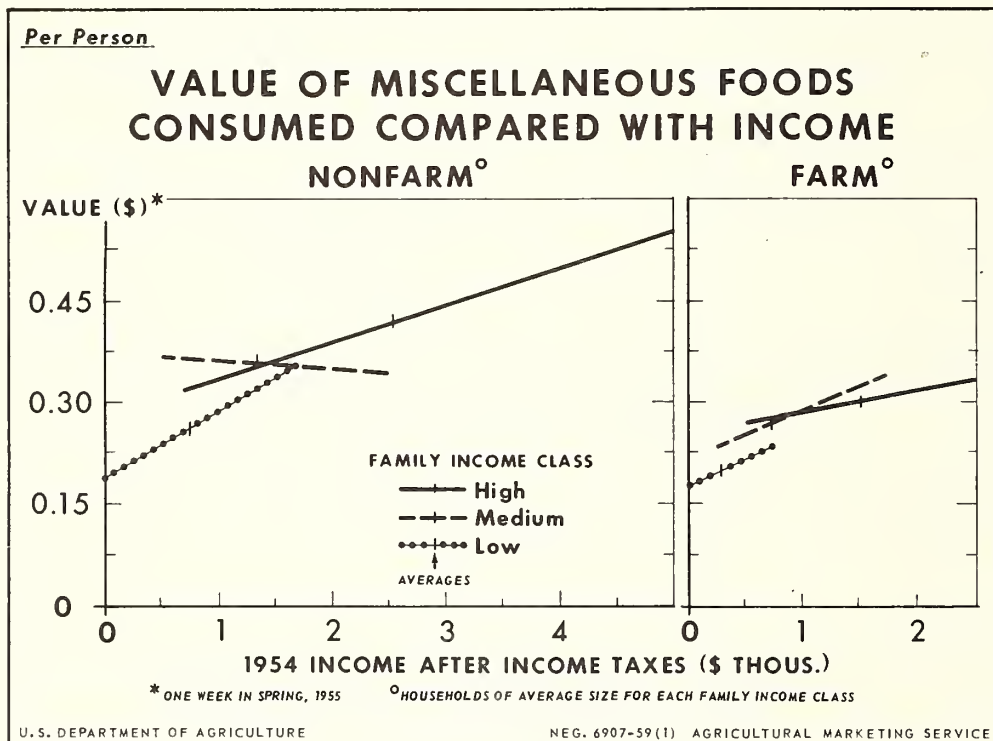


Figure 18

Farm Households

Notable differences were found between farm and nonfarm households in the value of total food and beverages consumed, in consumption of some of the principal foods, and in the income elasticities for certain foods.

The limits of family income in the low-, medium-, and high-income classes were different between farm and nonfarm households. ^{7/} The limits were set in each case so approximately a third of the households of each population group would fall in each income class. The income classes, therefore, represent relative levels of family income and do not represent comparable money incomes.

Average value of consumption per person of total food and beverages consumed at home was greater in nonfarm households of each income class than

^{7/} See page 42 for family-income levels of the classes.

in farm households of corresponding income classes. ^{8/} The opposite was true, however, for certain major groups of food, and in several cases, value of consumption per person averaged higher in farm households of each income class than in any nonfarm income class.

In farm households of each income class, average value of consumption per person of milk and milk products excluding butter, fats and oils, flour and other cereal products, and sugars and sweets was higher than in any income class of nonfarm households. Average value of consumption per person of dried fruits and vegetables was higher than in nonfarm households of corresponding income classes. In addition, average value of consumption of eggs per person in medium-income farm households was larger than in medium-income nonfarm households; value of potato consumption per person was larger in medium- and high-income farm households; value of consumption of fresh vegetables also was higher in low- and medium-income households. There was no difference between farm and nonfarm households in the average value of consumption of eggs or fresh fruit per person in the low-income groups.

The value of consumption per person of all other major groups of food in households of corresponding income classes was lower in farm than in nonfarm households. These foods were bakery products; meat, poultry, and fish; frozen fruits and vegetables; canned fruits and vegetables; fruit and vegetable juices; beverages; and miscellaneous foods.

Income elasticities in low-income farm households.--The elasticity of demand with respect to income for total food and beverages per person, based on value, was only 0.08 in low-income farm households compared with 0.25 in low-income nonfarm households.

A remarkably high income elasticity, 1.67, based on value, was found for frozen fruits and vegetables. This was the highest income elasticity for any of the major food groups in any of the farm or nonfarm income classes. Other major food groups for which income elasticity within low-income farm households was relatively high were beverages (0.29), fruit and vegetable juices and bakery products (0.24), and canned fruits and vegetables (0.21). Income elasticities for miscellaneous foods (0.12), fresh fruit (0.11), and the meat, poultry, and fish group (0.09) were somewhat above that for total food and beverages.

Income elasticities for potatoes and sweetpotatoes, fresh vegetables, sugars and sweets, and fats and oils ranged from 0.05 to 0.07.

For 4 of the 16 major food groups, income elasticity was zero or did not differ significantly from zero. These were flour and other cereal products, milk and milk products excluding butter, dried fruits and vegetables, and eggs.

Compared with low-income nonfarm households, income elasticity was larger in farm households for potatoes and sweetpotatoes, sugars and sweets, fats and oils,

^{8/} See page 2 for value of average consumption per person in each income class.

as well as for frozen fruits and vegetables. Income elasticity for flour and other cereal products was not significantly different from zero in either farm or nonfarm low-income households. For the other 11 major food groups, income elasticity was higher in nonfarm than farm low-income households.

Income elasticities in medium-income farm households.--Elasticity of demand with respect to income for total food and beverages per person, based on value, was almost as high in medium-income farm households (0.19) as in this class of nonfarm households (0.21).

Among the 16 major food groups, income elasticity based on value was highest for fresh fruit, 0.63. Fairly high elasticities were revealed also for beverages (0.35) and bakery products (0.27). Income elasticity was 0.18 for potatoes and sweetpotatoes, 0.17 for sugars and sweets, and 0.16 for the meat, poultry, and fish group. None of the 10 remaining groups had an income elasticity that was significantly different from zero.

Income elasticities for four of the major food groups are shown to be larger in farm than nonfarm medium-income households. These were fresh fruit, bakery products, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and sugars and sweets.

Income elasticities in high-income farm households.--The elasticity of demand with respect to income for total food and beverages per person, based on value, was 0.15 in both farm and nonfarm high-income households.

Among high-income farm households, income elasticity was largest for frozen fruits and vegetables (0.67). It was 0.43 for fruit and vegetable juices and for beverages. Other major food groups for which consumption per person responded fairly strongly to differences in income per person within high-income farm households were fresh vegetables (0.23), meat, poultry, and fish (0.21), canned fruits and vegetables (0.17), and miscellaneous foods. Income elasticity for milk and milk products was 0.07.

There were large differences between farm and nonfarm high-income households in income elasticities for many of the 16 major groups of food. In 6 of the groups, value of consumption per person was more responsive to differences in income per person within farm than within nonfarm high-income households. These food groups were frozen fruits and vegetables; meat, poultry, and fish; fresh vegetables; fruit and vegetable juices; canned fruits and vegetables; and beverages. Elasticities for milk and milk products, fats and oils, eggs, fresh fruit, and miscellaneous foods, on the other hand, were higher within high-income nonfarm than farm households. The income elasticities for potatoes and sweetpotatoes, sugars and sweets, flour and other cereal products, bakery products, and dried fruits and vegetables did not differ significantly from zero in either farm or nonfarm high-income households.

INCOME ELASTICITIES OF DEMAND FOR PURCHASED FOOD AND BEVERAGES BY URBAN FAMILIES IN 1955 COMPARED WITH 1948

In order to determine whether demand for food had become more or less responsive to differences in income since the spring of 1948 when the last nationwide survey of urban household food consumption was made, comparisons relating to total expenditures for purchased food by urban families during the two survey periods were made.

In 1948 it was found that urban families, on the average, spent 0.40 percent more for food and beverages for each 1-percent increment in income, after allowing for the effects of family size. ^{9/} This measure related to total expenditures for purchased food and beverages consumed by family members at home and away from home. It excluded food produced at home or otherwise obtained without direct expense and purchased food eaten by guests or other persons who were not members of the family. The measure was computed from averages for groups of families classified by level of family income. It was statistically reliable, since its standard error was only 0.03.

Similar computations for urban families in 1955 revealed an income elasticity of expenditure for purchased food and beverages at home and away from home of 0.43. This also was a statistically reliable measure, with a standard error of 0.09. ^{10/}

It appears, therefore, that urban families varied their consumption of purchased food in response to differences in income in about the same way in the spring of 1955 as in the spring of 1948.

Food away from home had a much higher income elasticity than food at home in 1955, as in 1948. This shows that the higher their income, the more families eat out in restaurants, and their expenditures for this purpose are above those of lower income families to a greater extent than for food eaten at home. When computations similar to those outlined above were made for urban families, but relating only to expenditures for purchased food consumed at home, an income elasticity of 0.27 was obtained from the 1955 data, after allowing for the effects of household size. The elasticity of demand for purchased food consumed by family members away from home (largely in restaurant meals) was 1.01.

EFFECTS OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE ON FOOD CONSUMPTION

Elasticity of demand with respect to household size is the rate of change in consumption per person relative to the rate of change in size of household.

^{9/} Clark, F., Murray, J., Weiss, G. S., and Grossman, E., Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, U. S. Dept. Agr., Info. Bul. 132, table 20.

^{10/} This is the only case reported in this study where the data for 1955 included food consumed away from home.

Table 4.--Elasticity of demand for specified groups of food with respect to household size, based on value of consumption at home per person, for households using various foods and for all households, 1 week, spring 1955

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class						Farm households by family-income class					
	Low		Medium		High		Low		Medium		High	
	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All
All food and beverages.....	- .18	- .18	- .26	- .26	- .24	- .24	- .37	- .37	- .24	- .24	- .24	- .24
Milk and milk products, excluding butter 1/.....	- .14	- .14	- .27	- .27	- .10	- .10	- .42	- .43	- .13	- .14	- .14	- .14
Fresh fluid milk 3/.....	- .20	- .18	- .30	- .30	2/- .01	2/- .00	- .39	- .42	2/- .10	2/- .12	2/- .07	2/- .08
Whole fresh fluid milk 4/.....	- .17	- .15	- .25	- .29	2/- .03	2/- .02	- .37	- .42	2/- .17	2/- .21	2/- .11	2/- .12
Processed milk 1/.....	2/- .10	2/- .10	2/- .16	2/- .36	2/- .13	2/- .14	- .42	2/- .30	2/- .19	2/- .32	- .37	2/- .00
Cream.....	- .84	- .66	2/- .36	- .73	- .47	- .36	- .56	- .62	2/- .02	2/- .14	2/- .22	2/- .29
Ice cream, and liquid ice cream mix (commercial).....	- .36	2/- .03	2/- .23	2/- .24	- .47	- .26	- .59	- .44	- .30	2/- .11	- .28	- .22
Cheese.....	- .33	- .21	- .35	- .30	- .38	- .32	- .43	- .40	- .41	- .43	- .45	- .36
Fats and oils, excluding bacon and salt pork.....	- .29	- .28	- .25	- .24	- .20	- .20	- .29	- .28	- .20	- .19	- .32	- .34
Butter and margarine.....	- .47	- .45	- .26	- .23	- .28	- .27	- .37	- .41	- .19	2/- .15	- .34	- .39
Butter.....	- .46	- .50	- .32	- .37	- .32	- .40	- .45	- .38	- .27	2/- .09	- .35	- .40
Margarine.....	- .49	- .28	2/- .08	2/- .00	2/- .00	2/- .22	- .36	- .50	- .31	- .41	- .40	- .34
Shortening.....	- .21	2/- .08	2/- .05	2/- .06	- .22	2/- .07	- .16	- .08	- .17	2/- .14	- .40	- .25
Salad, cooking oil.....	- 1.02	- .50	- .61	- .91	- .54	2/- .24	2/- .64	2/- .40	- .80	- .81	- 1.33	- .89
Salad dressings (commercial).....	- .35	2/- .00	- .50	- .36	- .32	- .12	- .26	2/- .13	- .30	- .32	- .30	2/- .09
Flour and other cereal products.....	2/- .04	2/- .04	2/- .18	2/- .19	2/- .02	2/- .02	2/- .02	2/- .02	2/- .05	2/- .05	2/- .07	2/- .07
Flour other than mixes.....	- .06	2/- .03	2/- .32	2/- .36	2/- .09	2/- .09	2/- .00	2/- .06	2/- .08	2/- .19	2/- .15	2/- .15
Prepared flour mixes.....	- .73	2/- .25	2/- .09	2/- .06	- .54	2/- .18	- .47	- .79	- .45	2/- .24	- .58	2/- .22
Breakfast cereals.....	- .19	2/- .05	2/- .04	2/- .05	- .14	2/- .10	2/- .03	2/- .17	2/- .14	2/- .10	2/- .05	2/- .00
Other cereals, including baby cereals.....	- .23	2/- .03	- .42	- .47	2/- .10	2/- .18	2/- .08	2/- .06	2/- .04	2/- .27	2/- .06	2/- .06
Bakery products.....	- .16	- .13	- .19	- .22	- .14	- .13	- .45	- .47	- .22	- .26	- .27	- .26
Bread.....	- .18	- .17	2/- .04	2/- .01	- .08	2/- .07	- .42	- .52	- .23	- .33	- .26	- .25
Baked goods other than bread.....	- .27	2/- .09	- .34	- .46	- .21	- .19	- .56	- .40	- .27	2/- .18	- .36	- .29

Table 4.--Elasticity of demand for specified groups of food with respect to household size, based on value of consumption at home per person, for households using various foods and for all households, 1 week, spring 1955--Continued

Food	Nonfarm households by family-income class						Farm households by family-income class					
	Low		Medium		High		Low		Medium		High	
	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All	Using	All
Canned fruits and vegetables except potatoes and sweet-potatoes (commercial).....	-0.25	2/-0.09	-0.40	-0.50	-0.28	-0.27	-0.33	-0.30	-0.37	-0.41	-0.33	-0.25
Canned fruits except baby foods (commercial).....	.63	.28	.49	.47	.52	.39	2/- .39	2/- .30	.49	.46	.62	2/- .26
Strained or chopped canned fruits (commercial).....	.45	.99	2/- .63	.91	-1.01	2/- .18	2/- .90	.00	2/- .87	2/- .00	2/- .53	2/- .00
Canned vegetables except baby foods (commercial).....	.30	2/- .15	2/- .19	.36	.31	.27	.34	.35	.32	.41	.39	.26
Strained or chopped canned vegetables (commercial).....	.35	.66	2/- .79	-1.46	.94	2/- .36	2/-1.36	.00	2/- .18	2/- .00	2/- .95	2/- .00
Juices, fruit and vegetable, canned, frozen, powdered.....	.39	.18	2/- .18	.30	.40	.27	.60	.50	.44	.46	.48	.25
Canned citrus juice 17/.....	.60	.33	.43	2/- .24	.31	2/- .12	.62	.40	.30	2/- .27	.48	.45
Canned fruit juice other than citrus.....	.45	2/- .16	.59	.73	.80	.72	2/- .29	2/- .40	.64	2/- .81	.72	.89
Canned vegetable juice 17/.....	.27	2/- .33	2/- .12	2/- .36	.48	.24	.68	.79	2/- .36	.41	2/- .24	2/- .00
Frozen juice (concentrated).....	.43	.33	2/- .02	2/- .27	.32	2/- .15	2/- .03	2/- .00	.67	2/- .61	.87	2/- .22
Dried fruits and vegetables 8/.....	.40	2/- .13	2/- .11	2/- .12	.56	.48	.34	2/- .13	.33	2/- .16	.41	2/- .11
Dried fruits 8/.....	.68	.66	.58	2/- .36	.91	.72	.66	.59	-1.05	.87	2/- .22	.22
Dried vegetables 8/.....	.27	.22	2/- .16	2/- .18	2/- .00	2/- .00	2/- .22	2/- .10	2/- .08	.40	2/- .16	2/- .00
All beverages based on value 9/.....	.20	.20	.28	.30	.47	.46	.39	.42	.33	.34	.28	.28
Coffee.....	.46	.49	2/- .16	.21	.61	.57	.45	.52	.37	.37	.44	.45
Tea 10/.....	.61	2/- .25	.36	2/- .29	.77	.65	.95	.59	.42	.71	-1.08	.89
Cocoa, chocolate, chocolate sirup.....	.16	.66	2/- .16	2/- .18	.41	2/- .36	.59	2/- .40	.57	2/- .20	2/- .25	2/- .22
Soft drinks, fruit ades.....	.41	2/- .04	.31	.52	.38	.24	.47	.33	.41	2/- .28	.46	2/- .20
Alcoholic beverages based on value 10/.....	.29	.19	.57	2/- .29	.59	.46	-1.16	2/- .00	2/- .44	2/- .15	2/- .34	2/- .11

Miscellaneous foods based on value.....	2/- .07	2/	.01	- .30	- .26	2/- .01	2/	.05	- .40	- .32	2/- .18	2/-	.18	- .17	2/- .12
Nuts (shelled weight) and															
peanut butter.....	- .29	2/	.25	2/- .12	2/	.06	- .38	2/- .00	- .63	- .26	2/- .00	2/	.08	- .48	2/- .07
Soups except canned strained															
baby soups.....	- .49	2/-	.08	2/- .32	- .42	- .32	2/	.10	- .56	- .40	2/- .40	2/-	.41	- .30	2/- .11
Catsup, chili and barbecue															
saucers, tomato relishes 11/.....	- .35	2/	.00	2/- .19	2/- .12	- .48	2/	.00	- .47	2/- .20	2/- .17	2/-	.00	- .48	2/- .00
Pickles, olives, relishes other															
than tomato 11/.....	- .43	2/-	.00	2/- .17	2/- .15	2/	.10	2/	.30	- .51	2/- .18	2/-	.24	- .33	2/- .07
Puddings, pie fillings,															
miscellaneous sweets															
(commercial).....	- .29	2/-	.00	2/- .19	2/- .18	- .42	2/-	.07	2/- .42	2/- .20	- .30	2/-	.14	- .40	2/
Other mixtures, prepared or															
partially prepared foods,															
including all baby foods not															
included elsewhere.....	- .47	2/	.06	- .46	2/- .36	- .44	2/	.11	- .51	2/- .20	2/- .24	2/-	.00	2/- .92	2/- .30
:															
:															

- 1/ Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the dairy products are equivalent in calcium.
- 2/ Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.
- 3/ Includes buttermilk, skim milk, yoghurt, chocolate milk, half-and-half or extra rich.
- 4/ Includes cows' and goats' milk.
- 5/ Includes home canned and frozen vegetables that were brought into the home in fresh form.
- 6/ Includes home canned and frozen fruits that were brought into the home in fresh form.
- 7/ Includes both commercially and home canned or frozen juices. Single-strength equivalent basis.
- 8/ Includes both commercially and home dried products. Dried weight basis.
- 9/ Includes purchases of alcoholic beverages and purchases of tea rather than consumption.
- 10/ Purchases.
- 11/ Includes both commercial and home made products.

The household-size elasticities in this study were computed at the means of consumption per person (measured in terms of value) and size of household for each family-income class. ^{11/} The elasticities represent the net change in consumption at that point due to household size, after allowance is made for the effects of income. Since consumption figures were on a per person basis for each household, the household size elasticities reflect the economies of scale in food use in larger households and variations in consumption per person among households because of differences in age and sex composition.

Food consumption per person tends to be smaller in large households. One of the reasons for this is that savings in value of consumption per person can be made in large households for certain foods by buying large quantities at lower unit prices. Also, there is often a smaller proportion of the food left over as waste in large households; and for some kinds of food, a relatively smaller amount is discarded in preparation. Another reason is that large households usually include a higher proportion of children than small households, and, while there are individual differences, children in general eat less than adults.

For these reasons, it would be expected that value of most foods consumed per person would decline as household size increased, after allowance is made for the effects of income. Exceptions to this might be expected for foods for which no economies can be made by preparing large quantities and for foods which are eaten primarily by children. There were few such exceptions, however.

Almost all of the household-size elasticities computed from data for all households in the sample were either negative, as anticipated, or did not differ significantly from zero. When elasticities were computed from data for using households, a few more exceptions were found. Some of the food groups for which positive household-size elasticities were found in some of the family-income classes of using households were processed milk, strained or chopped canned fruits, strained or chopped canned vegetables, cocoa, potato chips, and breakfast cereals. The economies of preparing food in large households cannot be accounted for separately because household-size figures were not adjusted to a common scale allowing for age and sex differences. If such an adjustment had been made, it is probable that the household-size elasticity in these cases also would have been negative.

Household-size elasticities for total food and beverages per person and for the 16 major groups of food were negative, with a few exceptions, in all income classes in both farm and nonfarm households. In all cases when elasticities were not negative, they were not significantly different from zero.

In nonfarm households, demand for total food and beverages per person was most elastic with respect to household size in medium-income households (-0.26). The elasticity was -0.24 in high- and -0.18 in low-income nonfarm households.

^{11/} The following formula was used:

$$b_{13.2} \frac{\bar{X}_3}{\bar{X}_1}$$

Where X_1 is value of consumption per person
 X_2 is income per person
 X_3 is household size

In farm households, demand for total food and beverages per person was most elastic with respect to household size in low-income households (-0.37). The elasticity was -0.24 in medium- and -0.25 in high-income farm households.

For both farm and nonfarm households, there were substantial differences from one family-income class to another in the relationship between household size and consumption per person of the various foods. For example, among middle-income nonfarm households canned fruits and vegetables had a relatively high negative household-size elasticity (-0.50). This would indicate that with continuation of the current trend toward larger families, the per capita consumption of these products might be expected to decline proportionately more (assuming other factors influencing consumption remained unchanged) than the per capita consumption of many other products, such as fresh vegetables, and frozen or dried fruits and vegetables, for which the elasticities were negligible. The elasticities are reported in detail in table 4.

METHODOLOGY

The 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey provided the data on which this report is based. Information was collected in the survey about all food used in 6,060 households throughout the country during one week in April, May, and June 1955. The sample of households was selected on an area probability basis.

The quantity and value of food consumed at home per person were studied in relation to income per person and size of the household. Multiple linear correlation was the principal method used in establishing the relationships among these variables.

The dependent variable was value of consumption per person in one instance and quantity consumed per person in the other, and the independent variables were income per person and size of household. The measures of food consumption used in this study relate to consumption at home and do not include food purchased and eaten away from home, except as noted on pages vi and 35.

The data used in the multiple linear correlations in this study differ from the data used in other major studies of food consumption in relation to income because observations relate to individual households rather than to averages for groups of households. Since individual households had not been used as the unit of observation in other studies, it was not possible in the planning stage of this study to determine the nature of the relationships between income and consumption of the principal foods with any degree of certainty. Some econometricians have suggested that the relationships are essentially curvilinear, and the hyperbolic function in particular has been used. ^{12/} Rather than attempt to prejudge the situation, it was decided to divide households into three family-income classes with approximately the same number of households in each, and to fit an arithmetic straight line to the data for each class. The three linear regressions thus developed might then reveal the nature of the relationship over the entire range of the income data.

^{12/} See for example, L. Jureen, Long-Term Trends in Food Consumption: A Multi-Country Study. *Econometrica*, 24:1, Jan. 1956.

Farm and nonfarm households.--Throughout this report households were separated between farm households and nonfarm households. Nonfarm households include the urban and the rural nonfarm household classifications of the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. The farm group is the rural farm household classification of the survey.

Urbanization classifications of households were:

Nonfarm:

Urban--households located in communities of 2,500 or more persons or in the fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more.

Rural nonfarm--households located outside of urban places and not classified as rural farm.

Rural farm: Households located on three or more acres with value of farm products raised in 1954 (for sale or for home use exclusive of home gardens) amounting to \$150 or more. (The few farm households located in urban places were tabulated with urban households).

This separation was made primarily because of the different food consumption patterns of the two groups. Another reason was that average income of farm families is much below that of nonfarm families and therefore farm families would tend to be concentrated at the lower end of the income distribution of a combination of the two groups. Methods of classifying and analyzing data for farm and nonfarm households were identical.

Family-income classes.--Farm and nonfarm households were each divided as follows:

<u>Family-income class</u>	<u>Family disposable money income, 1954</u>	
	<u>Nonfarm households</u>	<u>Farm households</u>
Low	0-\$3,399	0-\$1,499
Medium	\$3,400-\$4,999	\$1,500-\$3,499
High	\$5,000 and more	\$3,500 and more

Family income was money income, after deduction of State and Federal income taxes, of all persons who were members of the primary economic family during all or any part of 1954. 13/

13/ An economic family was defined as a person living alone or a group of persons who lived together and drew from a common fund for their major items of expense. All persons, related or unrelated, who lived with the family were considered members of the economic family if they drew from the common family fund for food, housing, and automobile expenses and, in addition, for at least one other category of major expense such as clothing or medical care, or if they pooled their savings with those of the family. Family members temporarily away from home--at school, at work, or on vacation--were considered members of the economic family, although not residing in the dwelling unit at the time of the interview. If there was more than one economic family in a

The ranges of these low-, medium-, and high-income family classes were established so the number of households in each was approximately equal. ^{14/} There were a little more than 1,000 households in each nonfarm income class and a little more than 500 in each farm family-income class.

Consumption per person.--To allow for differences in household food consumption due directly to differences in household size, food consumption figures for each household were converted to a per person basis. Instead of using a count of family members for this purpose, the number of persons in a household was counted as equal to the total number of meals served in the household from family food supplies during the week divided by 21. This procedure compensated for the differences among households in the proportion of total meals during a week which are eaten at home. It also avoided inflating the data for consumption per person by the amount of food eaten by guests or other people who were not members of the family. This procedure counted a person eating in the home who was not a member of the family as a member of the household. Therefore, the per person consumption figures represent, in effect, average consumption by a person eating all meals in the household during the week.

Measures of consumption.--Per person consumption figures are for all food used in the household, including food produced at home, food received as a gift or as payment for other goods or services, and purchased food. In computing the value of all food used in the household, foods obtained without

household unit, the one that was most closely connected with maintaining the dwelling unit was the primary one and others were secondary. Households in which there were secondary economic families were not included in this study (See Households excluded).

Income included wages and salaries paid to family members, net income from self employment including farming and real estate; interest, dividends, and mineral rights; pensions, annuities, allotments, contributions, relief payments, social security; unemployment insurance payments; and gross receipts from roomers. Excluded were lump-sum payments of inheritances and insurance policies.

Farm income was the total of all farm receipts during the year (after payment of share rent to others) minus farm operating expenses. Farm operating expenses did not include purchase of land, depreciation of purchase of machinery, or building improvements. Net change in inventories of livestock or crops was not counted as income.

^{14/} All references to income in this report are to money income unless specifically stated otherwise. For some families, money income is considerably lower than total income after taxes. This difference is particularly relevant when making comparisons between farm and nonfarm households, since total income generally exceeds money income by a larger amount for farm than for nonfarm families. There are a number of reasons for this. Foremost is home-produced food the value of which is not included in money income but would be included in a calculation of total income. (The value of home-produced food was included in value of food consumed. See Measures of consumption). A minor factor is fuel produced by the family for its own use, such as wood cut from farm timber.

direct expense were valued at prices reported by families in the same region and urbanization group purchasing a similar item.

Two sets of correlations were made. In one, value of consumption per person was measured in dollars, and in the other, quantity consumed per person was measured in pounds.

Throughout this report the term consumption is employed in the economic sense of food used or served in the home. The consumption figures, therefore, include food thrown away as waste, or fed to pets, in addition to food ingested.

Income per person.--Family income figures for each household also were converted to a per person basis with the number of persons calculated from the number of meals served in the same way as for consumption per person. ^{15/}

Households excluded.--In addition to households in the survey for which income figures were not obtained, all households having boarders or having people living with the family and sharing family food supplies but not pooling their income with that of the family were eliminated from this study. One hundred and ninety-five households were removed from the sample for these reasons. This was done to avoid a downward bias in the per person income figures.

Households smaller than the equivalent of two persons eating all meals at home during the week were not included in this study. Small households were dropped from the sample on the basis of number of meals served rather than by a count of members. The relationships between income and consumption shown in this study, therefore, apply to households equivalent in size to two or more members.

Household size.--There is a fairly consistent tendency for consumption of foods per person to become smaller as household size becomes larger. Two methods were employed to determine the relationship between income per person and food consumption per person after allowing for the effects of household size. By one method household size was an independent variable in multiple linear regressions of consumption per person on income per person. By the other, households were classified by number of members and simple linear regressions of consumption per person on income per person were computed separately for each household size. ^{16/} This latter method generally did not yield results that differed significantly from zero at the 10-percent level of probability because of the small number of observations in each correlation. For this reason, the only elasticity derived from the simple correlations included in this report is for the value of total food and beverages consumed at home per person (table 14).

^{15/} Family size, measured by a count of family members, might have been used to convert family income to a per person basis. With this method, regression coefficients of consumption on income would have tended to be larger, and, therefore, the elasticities of demand with respect to income would be larger than those shown in this study.

^{16/} Simple linear correlations for all groups of food were made only for households that used the various foods.

All households and using households.--This study was carried out in two parts. In one part, observations from all households in the sample were used. These included households in which the group of foods being considered was not used as well as those in which the foods were used. The results of this part of the study are summarized in tables 10 and 11. In the second part, observations were confined to households in which the group of foods being considered was used. The results of this part of the study are summarized in tables 12 and 13. For many groups of food there were substantial differences between the results of the two selections of households. For a description of the nature of these differences, see pages 55 and 56.

Measurement of the income elasticity of demand.--Elasticity of demand with respect to income is computed by multiplying the net regression coefficient of consumption on income by the ratio of income to consumption. Income elasticities reported in this study were computed at the means of income and consumption. ^{17/} Elasticities computed at other points on the regression line would differ, depending on how the ratio of income to consumption differed.

Nature of the regression of food consumption on income.--For total food and beverages and for a number of the principal groups of food, the relationship of consumption at home per person to income per person, after allowing for effects of household size, is portrayed by an upward sloping curve, rising over the range of income fairly steeply at low-income levels and much less steeply at higher income levels. For other principal groups of food, a horizontal straight line or a slightly inclined line shows there is no important relationship between consumption of these foods per person and income per person. Some of the food groups in this category, with minor qualifications, are fats and oils, milk and milk products, eggs, sugars and sweets, potatoes, and dried fruits and vegetables. A downward sloping curve, declining as income rises, shows the relationship of consumption of flour and cereal products to income. These generalizations are based on the configuration of the three linear regression lines derived for low-, medium-, and high-income households.

It may be questioned whether a straight line reflects accurately the relationship between consumption per person and income per person within a family-income class, after allowing for the effects of household size. Because of the great variability in consumption per person for any level of income per person within the family-income classes, there was a reasonable possibility in a number of cases that the slope of the regression line was zero. It was not determined whether there were certain points along the regression lines where the observations differed from the computed values more

^{17/} The following formulas were used:

Multiple correlations:

$$b_{12.3} \frac{\bar{X}_2}{\bar{X}_1}$$

Simple correlations:

$$b_{12} \frac{\bar{X}_2}{\bar{X}_1}$$

Where X_1 is consumption per person
 X_2 is income per person
 X_3 is household size

than at other points because no provision was made for computing residuals. For the same reason, it was not determined whether a nonlinear form would have fit the data better.

Income elasticities based on value of consumption of major groups of foods tended to be more reliable (statistically speaking) than those based on pounds consumed. In the correlations relating to farm households, for instance, about three-fourths of the elasticities for the 16 major food groups based on value and for total food differed significantly from zero at the 10-percent level of probability, while about three-fifths of those based on quantity met this standard. In the correlations relating to nonfarm households, these proportions were almost three-fifths for elasticities based on value and one-half for elasticities based on quantity.

The means of consumption show average consumption per person within a family-income class measured at the point where income per person and household size are average for the class. The difference between these means from one family-income class to another, therefore, is a measure of the average difference in consumption per person in one family-income class compared with the other. While standard deviations from the means were large, and often the distribution of observations was not normal, the standard errors were small because of the large number of households involved. Therefore, if data from a similar sample were used, it is probable that the means of consumption would be almost identical. Differences in the means of consumption between family-income classes generally were statistically significant, even when the differences were small.

SOME COMPARISONS OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF MEASURING ELASTICITY OF DEMAND WITH RESPECT TO INCOME

Various choices of data from a comprehensive survey such as the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey can be made in investigating the relationship between food consumption and income. Several alternative methods can also be employed in classifying and analyzing the data. ^{18/} The consumption-income relationships obtained frequently differ widely, depending on the type of data and the analytical methods used. The purpose of this section is to outline the principal alternatives and to present results for a limited number of groups of food from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey illustrating some of the differences in consumption-income relationships due to different selections of data and methodology.

Types of food consumption data.--Alternatives among choices of food consumption data relate to sources from which food was obtained and to special characteristics of households which may be related to quantities and types of food consumed.

With respect to sources from which food was obtained, the principal choice is between purchased food and food from all sources. The latter includes food produced at home and food received as pay or as a gift as well as purchased

^{18/} See Clark, F., Murray, J., Weiss, G. S., and Grossman, E., Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, U. S. Dept. Agr., Inf. Bul. 132, Oct. 1954.

food. While there may be an interest in evaluating separately consumption of certain kinds of food which are commonly produced at home or received as a gift or for pay, particularly in rural households, these data alone are not likely to yield statistically significant results in a consumption-income study, since consumption of food from these sources is less closely related to money income than to other factors.

With respect to special characteristics of households, the principal choices are among separate classifications according to location of household by geographic region or by degree of urbanization of the community; by a variety of special circumstances within the household such as age, education, employment of the wife or female head, or whether or not there are children in the household. A wide variety of classifications of household food consumption data might be made by selecting households by two or more of these characteristics.

Methods of analysis.--Alternative methods of analysis relate to the form in which observations are entered in the computations, the form of regression equations, and methods of aggregating data.

The form of observations might be arithmetic, logarithmic, or transformed in other ways. The form of regression equations might be linear or any of a number of nonlinear forms. Correlations might be simple, between consumption and income; or multiple, taking into account factors other than income that are related to consumption; or various sets of relationships might be determined simultaneously.

In studies of food consumption-income relationships, data for correlations are most frequently aggregated as averages for groups of households. Household groups generally are classified by a criterion such as level of family income. In this case, average figures relating to consumption, income, and any other variables considered, for each income class, are used as the observations in the correlations. There are then as many sets of observations of dependent and independent variables as there are income classes.

An alternative is to use the figures from each household as separate observations. This method was followed in this report for correlations relating to the full range of food groups.

Consumption-Income Relationships for Selected Foods Obtained from Various Combinations of Data and Methodology

Special computations of data from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey were made relating to home consumption of total food and beverages; milk and milk products, excluding butter; meat, poultry, and fish; and fresh vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes to show the nature and extent of differences in elasticities of demand with respect to income and to household size that are obtained when various combinations of data and methodology are employed.

The correlations were of the linear logarithmic form

$$\log X_1 = a + b_{12.3} \log X_2 + b_{13.2} \log X_3$$

where X_1 is value of consumption, X_2 is 1954 income after income taxes, and X_3 is household size measured in terms of the equivalent of number of persons eating 21 meals at home a week.

The observations were averages from nine groups of households of two or more members, classified by family income, based on all households in each group, whether or not they used the various foods.

Since logarithms of the arithmetic averages were used, the coefficient of the net regression of consumption on income is the coefficient of elasticity of demand with respect to income after allowing for the effects of household size. This measure is constant throughout the range of the data. It also is approximately the same as the income elasticity computed at the means of consumption and income, after allowing for household size, when regressions are computed in linear arithmetic form.

In the same way the coefficient of the net regression of consumption on household size in the logarithmic form is the coefficient of elasticity of demand with respect to household size after allowing for the effects of income.

Purchased food versus food from all sources used at home.--Elasticity of demand with respect to income was greater when value of purchased food was used as the dependent variable than when value of food from all sources (purchased, home-produced, and received as a gift or for pay) was dependent. The relationship between value of consumption and household size, with two exceptions, was not statistically significant at the 10-percent level of probability for either purchased food or food from all sources (table 5).

In these comparisons, value of consumption and income were on a per person basis. Households were nonfarm households.

When value of purchased food per person used at home in a week was dependent, the income elasticity of demand for total food and beverages and for meat, poultry, and fish was a little more than 10-percent higher than when value per person of food from all sources was dependent (0.30 vs. 0.27). It was almost a fifth higher for milk and milk products, and was a third higher for fresh vegetables.

The relationship between value of consumption at home per person and household size was statistically significant only for purchased milk and milk products and for fresh vegetables from all sources. The elasticity with respect to household size for milk and milk products was 1.2. When per person figures for individual households, rather than group averages, were used, the elasticity was negative and much smaller (table 5).

Table 5.--Purchased food used at home vs. food from all sources used at home: Coefficients of elasticity of demand with respect to income and household size, nonfarm households, selected groups of food ^{1/}

Food	Net effect of 1-percent increment in--					
	Income per person on value of consumption per person of-- ^{2/}			Household size on value of consumption per person of-- ^{3/}		
	Purchased food	Food from all sources		Purchased food	Food from all sources	
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	
Total food and beverages.....	0.30	0.27		<u>4/</u> 0.09	<u>4/</u> -0.32	
Milk and milk products, excluding butter.....	.25	.21		1.22	<u>4/</u> .22	
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	.34	.30		<u>4/</u> .14	<u>4/</u> - .12	
Fresh vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes.....	.36	.27		<u>4/</u> - .03	-1.19	

^{1/} Based on linear logarithmic multiple correlations. Observations were averages from nine groups of households of two or more members classified by level of family income in 1954 after income taxes.

^{2/} After allowing for effects of household size.

^{3/} After allowing for effects of income per person.

^{4/} Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

Coefficients of determination were 0.92 or higher in all of these correlations.

Urban versus nonfarm households.--Elasticity of demand for purchased food used at home was greater with respect to both income and household size in nonfarm households than in urban households alone. This was the case for total food and beverages and for each of the three groups of food products for which these computations were made (table 6).

In these comparisons, value of household consumption was dependent while family income and household size were independent variables.

In addition to the income and household size elasticities being higher in nonfarm than in urban households, the measures also generally were statistically more reliable in nonfarm households. In nonfarm households, the income regression coefficient was statistically significant in all cases, and the household size coefficient was statistically significant in all regressions except that for fresh vegetables. In the urban household correlations, on the other hand, the household size coefficients for total food and beverages; meat, poultry, and fish; and fresh vegetables did not differ significantly from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

The coefficient of income elasticity for the meat group and for total food and beverages was about a tenth larger in nonfarm than in urban correlations. For fresh vegetables it was about a fifth larger; almost half again as large for dairy products.

The household size coefficient for milk and milk products excluding butter was almost a fifth larger in the nonfarm than in the urban correlation. This was the only product group for which this coefficient was statistically significant in both nonfarm and urban regressions. The household size coefficients for the other three product groups also were higher in the nonfarm regressions.

The coefficients of determination in these regressions ranged from 0.94 to 0.99.

Group averages versus individual observations.--When observations from individual households are used in a multiple regression of food consumption per person on income per person, after allowing for the effects of household size, three important differences occur in the results compared with those for regressions based on averages from groups of households: (1) The coefficient of determination is much lower in regressions based on individual observations; (2) the net regression of consumption on household size, after allowing for the effects of income, generally is more in accord with expectations and is more likely to differ significantly from zero in correlations using individual household observations; (3) the elasticity of demand with respect to income, on the other hand, is likely to be lower in correlations involving individual households (table 7).

Table 6.--Urban households vs. nonfarm households: Coefficients of elasticity of demand for purchased food used at home with respect to income and household size, selected groups of food ^{1/}

Food	Net effect of 1-percent increment in--					
	Family income on			Household size on		
	value of consumption			value of consumption		
	per household in-- ^{2/}			per household in-- ^{3/}		
	Urban	Nonfarm		Urban	Nonfarm	
	households	households		households	households	
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	
Total food and beverages.....	0.27	0.30		<u>4/</u> 0.41		0.79
Milk and milk products, excluding butter.....	.17	.26		1.62		1.91
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	.30	.33		<u>4/</u> .21		.83
Fresh vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes.....	.31	.37		<u>4/</u> - .10		<u>4/</u> - .45

^{1/} Based on linear logarithmic multiple correlations. Observations were averages from nine groups of households of two or more members classified by level of family income in 1954 after income taxes.

^{2/} After allowing for effects of household size.

^{3/} After allowing for effects of family income.

^{4/} Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

Food consumption per person in a week differs widely from household to household because of a number of factors besides income. Some of these factors are related to occupation, geographic and climatic differences, education, and family customs which are partially based on national origin and a variety of sociological influences. If it were practical to allow for the effects of this wide variety of factors, differences among households in food consumption per person still would be large. Correlations using individual household observations reflect fully these differences among households, whereas correlations using group averages tend to reduce the influence of individual households that are at the high and low extremes of the range of individual household observations. Consequently, the standard deviation from the mean of consumption is large when based on individual household observations. It is much smaller when based on averages of groups of households classified by income level. This is necessarily so because a large part of the variability is removed in taking average consumption as a single observation for the group.

In addition, classification of households by income groups may have the effect of altering the influence any single group has on the regression compared with the weight of that group of households in the sample. This will be the case whenever the number of households in each income class is not identical. When there is not the same number of households in each income class, some individual households have a larger effect on the regression and some have a smaller effect than is appropriate to their respective weights in the sample. This difference comes about because the computation procedures for a least squares regression count each observation as a unit and make no allowance for differences in the size of the groups which the observations represent. Differences from this source can be reduced to some extent either by classifying households into groups of widely varying ranges of income but with the same number of households in each group, or by weighting the group averages so they reflect more closely the importance of the households in the groups relative to all households in the sample. However, these kinds of classifications and adjustments of group averages used in least squares correlations seldom are employed.

There are always large differences among family-income classes in the number of households in each when the income range is the same for each group. For example, when nonfarm households of two or more members that reported family income in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey were classified by income with a \$1,000 range in each group, the lowest income class took in only 4.5 percent of the households while the \$4,000 to \$4,999 class accounted for 20.3 percent of the total (table 8). At the higher levels of income where the range of the classes was increased to \$2,000, 12.9 percent of the total number of households were in the \$6,000 to \$7,999 group while 4.3 percent were in the \$8,000 to \$9,999 group.

In view of these considerations, comparisons between elasticities of demand with respect to income and other measures obtained from the two types of correlations must be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.--Group averages vs. individual household observations: Coefficient of multiple determination and elasticity of demand with respect to income per person and household size, selected groups of food 1/

Food	Coefficient of multiple determination for regression using--		Elasticity of demand with respect to--			
	:		:			
	:		:			
	:		:			
	Group averages :	Individual observations :	Income per person for regression using--	Household size for regression using--	Group averages :	Individual observations :
	0.98	0.25	0.27	0.20	2/-0.32	-0.21
Total food and beverages.....						
Milk and milk products, excluding butter.....	.93	.06	.21	.14	2/ .22	-.09
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	.98	.21	.30	.24	2/- .12	-.26
Fresh vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes..	.92	.03	.27	.18	-1.19	-.42

1/ Regressions of value of consumption at home per person in nonfarm households of two or more persons on income per person and household size. Correlations in which individual observations were used were linear arithmetic and those using group averages were linear logarithmic in form, both encompassing the whole range of income data. Group averages used were for nine family-income classes and relate to all households in the group whether or not they used the food. Regressions using individual household observations exclude households with more than one family or with boarders.

2/ Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

Table 8.--Number and percentage of nonfarm households of two or more members that reported income in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey

1954 money income after income taxes	Households that reported income	Percentage of total households that reported income
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Under \$1,000.....	150	4.5
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	297	8.9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	422	12.6
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	639	19.2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	677	20.3
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	412	12.4
\$6,000-\$7,999.....	432	12.9
\$8,000-\$9,999.....	142	4.3
\$10,000 and over.....	165	4.9
Total.....	3,336	100.0

Source: Table 1, Report No. 1, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

The coefficient of determination tends to be reduced further whenever food consumption data are divided into several income classes to provide separate regressions for segments of the data, as in this study where the per person individual household observations were grouped in low-, medium-, and high-income family classes (table 9), if a proper curve is fitted over the entire range. If the full curve is U- or S-shaped, and a linear or logarithmic curve is fitted, lower correlations over the full range may be given than for the individual segments. A breakdown was feasible in this study because of the large number of households, but computations for the separate income classes normally would be made only under special circumstances. The reasons for studying the segments in this study are given on page 41. When group averages are used, such a classification generally is impractical because of the small number of classes involved.

The coefficient of determination normally is lower for the segments of the data than for the whole because the range of the independent variables (income per person and household size) is restricted whereas the range of the dependent variable (consumption) is not (table 9). If the process of restriction on the independent variables were carried to an ultimate point, all observations included in the analysis would lie on a vertical line and the correlation would be reduced to zero.

Table 9.--All households vs. households by family-income class: Coefficients of multiple determination from regressions of value of consumption at home per person on income per person and household size, selected groups of food ^{1/}

Food	All households	Family-income class		
		Low	Medium	High
Total food and beverages.....	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.20
Milk and milk products, excluding butter.....	.06	.05	.04	.04
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	.21	.18	.18	.18
Fresh vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes.....	.03	.09	.02	.12

^{1/} Correlations of individual household observations were linear arithmetic in form and related to value of consumption per person of food from all sources in nonfarm households of two or more persons. Households with more than one family or with boarders were excluded.

In this study, however, the range for the segments was not reduced so much in relation to the range for the entire data as might at first be expected because of the method used of splitting the data into three parts. The split was made on the basis of family income, but the analyses were run in terms of income per person within family-income classes. As shown on the charts, the range for the highest family-income class is almost as great as for all households, and the range for the other two classes is equal to more than a third of that for the full sample. Consumption may be somewhat more stable within classes than over all classes. This, together with the apparent curvilinear nature of the relationships, may account for the higher coefficients of multiple determination for fresh vegetables for two of the groups than the corresponding coefficient that relates to all groups.

Individual household observations: Using households vs. all households.-- Two separate sets of correlations using observations from individual households were made for the entire list of groups of food. In one set, observations were from all households in the sample, whether or not the group of foods being considered was used in the household. The results of these correlations are summarized in tables 10 and 11. In the other set, observations were confined to households in which the group of foods being considered was used. The results

of these correlations are summarized in tables 12 and 13. Table 1 shows the differences between the number of households in each set in terms of households in which the various groups of food were used as a percentage of all households. For total food and beverages, the number of households in the two sets of correlations was identical. This was also true for some of the major groups of food. For some of the less widely used major groups of food, such as frozen fruits and vegetables, there was a much smaller number of households in the correlations of using-households data. This was also the case for some of the foods and subgroups of food making up the major food group totals.

In many cases the two sets of correlations yielded very different results. For nonfarm households, with value of consumption per person dependent, income elasticity was larger for all households than for using households in about three-fifths of the cases, smaller in a third, and the same in about 7 percent of the cases. The low- and high-income classes accounted for most of the increase in elasticity, while the medium-income class accounted for most of the decrease. When quantity consumed per person was dependent, the same pattern of differences in income elasticities between all households and using households was found. Among farm households, the same general patterns were found, although there were a few more income elasticities unchanged and somewhat less of a difference between the medium-income class and the low- and high-income classes.

Income elasticities tended to be more reliable, in the sense that more of them differed significantly from zero at the 10-percent level of probability, when computed for all households than when computed for using households. This gain in reliability took place whether consumption was measured in terms of quantity or value and was made in the low- and high-income classes. An exception was in medium-income households, where for both the farm and nonfarm groups, there were fewer income elasticities that differed significantly from zero when computed for all households. This was the case whether consumption was measured in pounds or dollars.

There are several reasons why the elasticity of demand with respect to income can be expected to differ between all households and using households. These have to do with differences between households using and those not using the foods concerned with respect to income per person and household size, the relation of these factors to each other, and the relation of each to consumption per person. Statistically, the inclusion of "zero-consumption" households in the correlations for all households will tend to lower the mean value of consumption (X_1) more than the mean value of income (X_2). The ratio X_2/X_1 is part of the elasticity formula, and with a relatively lower denominator the elasticity estimate will be increased. The slope of the regression may change also, but this factor was found to be less significant in most cases.

APPENDIX

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size		
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size							
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent		
ALL FOOD AND BEVERAGES															
based on value															
Low income.....	1,048	3.30		6.70	.743	.21	.09	.03	2.60	6.26	2.213	.215	-.363	.059	.25
Medium income.....	1,016	3.65		8.06	1.346	.22	.01	.02	2.85	8.52	1.245	.318	-.583	.123	.21
High income.....	1,065	3.61		9.46	2.526	.20	.06	.06	3.31	10.39	.545	.068	-.639	.078	.15
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS, excluding butter 5/															
Low income															
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	8.49		.743	.02	.00	.00	5.53	8.67	.935	.456	-.267	.126	.08
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.95	.743	.05	.02	.01	.63	.91	.233	.052	-.039	.014	.18
Medium income															
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	9.89		1.346	.01	.00	.01	4.59	12.40	6/-	.513	-.487	.198	.07
Value.....	1,016	3.65		1.19	1.346	.04	.00	.01	.57	1.57	6/-	.064	-.088	.025	.04
High income															
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	10.18		2.526	.00	.00	.00	4.57	9.99	6/	.111	.094	.107	.03
Value.....	1,065	3.61		1.30	2.526	.04	.01	.01	.61	1.31	.047	.013	-.037	.014	.00
WHOLE FRESH FLUID MILK 7/															
Low income															
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	5.17		.743	.02	.01	.00	5.04	4.99	1.131	.416	-.200	.115	.16
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.52	.743	.02	.01	.00	.51	.52	.105	.042	-.074	.012	.15
Medium income															
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	6.95		1.346	.01	.00	.01	4.12	9.81	-.091	.461	-.421	.178	.10
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.71	1.346	.01	.01	.01	.44	1.08	.124	.049	-.057	.019	.24
High income															
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	6.95		2.526	.00	.00	.00	3.94	7.11	6/-	.081	.050	.093	.05
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.70	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.41	.74	6/-	.008	-.003	.010	.03

FRESH FLUID MILK 8/

[illegible]

PROCESSED MILK 5/

	1.048	3.30	1.30	.09	.743	.01	.00	.00	2.24	1.14 $\frac{6}{-}$	.185	.051	-.10
Low income													
Quantity.....	1.048	3.30	1.30		.743	.01	.00	.00	.00	$\frac{6}{-}$	.169	.088	-.051
Value.....	1.048	3.30		.09	.743	.01	.00	.00	.14	.07 $\frac{6}{-}$	.008	.006	-.003
Medium income													
Quantity.....	1.016	3.65	.86		1.346	.01	.00	.01	1.43	-.10	.332	.141	.052
Value.....	1.016	3.65		.06	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.10	.02 $\frac{6}{-}$	.014	.006	.032
High income													
Quantity.....	1.065	3.61	.67		2.526	.00	.00	.00	1.69	.46 $\frac{6}{-}$	.032	.036	.12
Value.....	1.065	3.61		.05	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.16	.03 $\frac{6}{-}$	.004	.002	.020

CREAM

[illegible]

ICE CREAM, AND LIQUID
ICE CREAM MIX (commercial)

LOW income	1.048	3.30	.29	.743	.01	.01	.00	.46	.19	.131	.038	6/	.000	.011	.33
Quantity.....	1.048	3.30	.29	.743	.02	.02	.00	.19	.07	.067	.015	6/	.001	.004	.41
Value.....															
Medium income	1.016	3.65	.40	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.46	.44	.018	.051	6/	-.018	.020	.06
Quantity.....	1.016	3.65	.40	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.19	.19	.010	.021	6/	-.011	.008	.08
Value.....			.17												
High income	1.065	3.61	.46	2.526	.01	.00	.00	.57	.50	.021	.012	-	.024	.013	.11
Quantity.....	1.065	3.61	.46	2.526	.03	.01	.01	.24	.23	.014	.005	-	.015	.006	.17
Value.....			.21												

CHEESE

Low income													
Quantity.....	1.048	.28	.743	.04	.02	.00	.35	.25	.131	.029	-.018	.008	.34
Value.....	1.048	.14	.743	.04	.02	.01	.16	.12	.055	.014	-.009	.004	.30
Medium income													
Quantity.....	1.016	.33	1.346	.07	.01	.00	.30	.25	.110	.034	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.018	.013	.44
Value.....	1.016	.17	1.346	.07	.01	.01	.14	.17	.037	.016	-.014	.006	.30

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class															
Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values	
Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size			
		Quantity	Value			Income	Household size			Net effect 3/	Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error		
Number		Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000	Percent									
CHEESE (con.)															
High income															
Quantity.....		1,065	3.61	.41	2.526	.06	.01	.03	.35	.51	.019	.007	-.043	.008	.12
Value.....		1,065	3.61	.20	2.526	.05	.01	.02	.17	.24	.011	.003	-.018	.004	.14
FATS AND OILS, excluding bacon and salt pork															
Low income															
Quantity.....		1,048	3.30	.92	.743	.02	.00	.02	.52	1.09	.027	.043	-.047	.012	-.02
Value.....		1,048	3.30	.32	.743	.06	.00	.04	.19	.39	.021	.016	-.027	.004	.05
Medium income															
Quantity.....		1,016	3.65	.88	1.346	.03	.00	.00	.47	.94	.049	.053	-.036	.020	.08
Value.....		1,016	3.65	.33	1.346	.08	.00	.01	.17	.36	.035	.019	-.022	.008	.15
High income															
Quantity.....		1,065	3.61	.88	2.526	.02	.01	.00	.43	.90	.022	.009	-.021	.010	.06
Value.....		1,065	3.61	.37	2.526	.09	.03	.02	.19	.38	.022	.004	-.020	.005	.15
BUTTER AND MARGARINE															
Low income															
Quantity.....		1,048	3.30	.39	.743	.08	.00	.04	.26	.49	.045	.021	-.040	.006	.09
Value.....		1,048	3.30	.17	.743	.08	.00	.04	.15	.23	.026	.012	-.023	.003	.11
Medium income															
Quantity.....		1,016	3.65	.41	1.346	.08	.01	.00	.23	.34	.089	.026	6/-.014	.010	.30
Value.....		1,016	3.65	.19	1.346	.10	.01	.00	.13	.17	.046	.014	-.012	.005	.33
High income															
Quantity.....		1,065	3.61	.45	2.526	.07	.03	.01	.24	.43	.030	.005	-.014	.006	.17
Value.....		1,065	3.61	.23	2.526	.11	.04	.02	.15	.24	.020	.003	-.017	.004	.23

BUTTER

[illegible]

MARGARINE

[illegible]

SHORTENING

[illegible]

SALAD, COOKING OIL

Low income
Quantity.....
Value.....
Medium income
Quantity.....
Value.....
High income
Quantity.....
Value.....

SAI AND PRESSINGS (commercial)

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial an		Household size	Income	Standard error	Household size		Net effect 4/		
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size								
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000										Percent		
FLOUR AND OTHER CEREAL PRODUCTS																
Low income																
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	2.10		.743	.05	.04	.00	1.93	2.88		.159	6/- .005		.044	- .36
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.30	.743	.01	.01	.00	.24	.36		.020	6/- .004		.005	- .13
Medium income																
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	1.42		1.346	.00	.00	.00	1.19	1.71	6/-	.134	6/- .025		.052	- .14
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.27	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.25	.34	6/-	.028	6/- .014		.011	- .08
High income																
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	1.13		2.526	.01	.00	.00	.90	1.07	-	.019	.041		.021	- .07
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.24	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.16	.24	6/-	.003	6/- .001		.004	- .04
FLOUR other than mixes																
Low income																
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	1.00		.743	.04	.03	.00	1.42	1.37	-	.117	6/- .027		.032	- .46
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.10	.743	.03	.02	.00	.15	.14	-	.012	6/- .001		.003	- .41
Medium income																
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.53		1.346	.00	.00	.00	.77	.49	6/-	.087	6/- .021		.033	- .07
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.06	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.20	.09	6/-	.022	6/- .006		.009	- .14
High income																
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.37		2.526	.01	.00	.01	.58	.30	6/-	.012	.033		.014	- .12
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.04	2.526	.01	.00	.00	.06	.04	-	.001	6/- .001		.001	- .14
PREPARED FLOUR MIXES																
Low income																
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.16		.743	.02	.01	.00	.32	.12		.026	6/- .009		.007	.43
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.04	.743	.02	.01	.00	.10	.03		.009	6/- .003		.002	.46
Medium income																
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.21		1.346	.00	.00	.00	.33	.22	6/-	.037	6/- .007		.014	.11
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.06	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.09	.05	6/-	.010	6/- .001		.004	.26
High income																
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.22		2.526	.00	.00	.00	.32	.23	6/-	.007	6/- .002		.008	.00
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.06	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.10	.07	6/-	.002	6/- .003		.002	.00

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate		Constant term		Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Portion on		Household size	Income	Standard error	Net effect 3/	Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error		
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size									
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000											Percent		
BAKED GOODS other than bread																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.50		.743	.03	.02	.00	.59	.37	.225	.049	6/-	.010	.013	.33	
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.19	.743	.05	.03	.00	.23	.12	.112	.019	6/-	.005	.005	.45	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.67		1.346	.03	.00	.01	.66	1.02	6/-	.074	-.083	.029	.029	-.06	
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.26	1.346	.03	.00	.01	.27	.39	6/-	.030	-.093	.012	.012	-.02	
High income																	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.78		2.526	.01	.00	.00	.71	.85	6/-	.017	-.031	.017	.017	.05	
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.32	2.526	.02	.00	.01	.30	.35	.013	.006	-.017	.007	.007	.10	
MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, excluding baby foods																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	3.96		.743	.11	.05	.01	2.24	3.61	1.327	.185	-.193	.051	.051	.25	
Value.....	1,048	3.30		2.12	.743	.18	.09	.02	1.21	1.71	1.046	.100	-.111	.028	.028	.37	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	4.34		1.346	.12	.01	.01	2.15	3.89	.920	.241	-.216	.093	.093	.29	
Value.....	1,016	3.65		2.55	1.346	.18	.02	.01	1.23	2.41	.586	.198	-.176	.053	.053	.31	
High income																	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	4.85		2.526	.12	.01	.06	2.13	6.05	.125	.044	-.421	.050	.050	.07	
Value.....	1,065	3.61		3.17	2.526	.18	.04	.07	1.49	3.76	.197	.031	-.302	.035	.035	.16	
ALL MEAT																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	2.81		.743	.10	.05	.01	1.59	2.39	1.025	.131	-.103	.036	.036	.27	
Value.....	1,048	3.30		1.54	.743	.17	.10	.01	.91	1.18	.803	.075	-.070	.021	.021	.39	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	3.23		1.346	.08	.01	.00	1.64	3.15	.485	.183	-.158	.071	.071	.20	
Value.....	1,016	3.65		1.95	1.346	.15	.01	.01	.99	1.83	.429	.111	-.127	.043	.043	.30	
High income																	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	3.56		2.526	.09	.01	.05	1.66	4.35	.089	.034	-.272	.039	.039	.06	
Value.....	1,065	3.61		2.42	2.526	.15	.03	.05	1.22	2.84	.150	.025	-.242	.029	.029	.16	

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Low income																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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LUNCH MEATS

Low income	3.30	.35	.743	.01	.00	.40	.20	.116	.033	.018	.009	.25
Quantity.....	1,048											
Value.....	3.30		.19	.743	.02	.00	.22	.090	.018	.009	.005	.36

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values	
		Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size			
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size								
Number		Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000							Net effect 3/	Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error	Percent	
LUNCH MEATS (con.)																	
Medium income		1,016	3.65	.38		1.346	.00	.00	.00	.38	.35	.018	.043	6/	.003	.016	.06
Value.....		1,016	3.65		.22	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.22	.19	.025	.025	6/	6/	.010	.15
High income		1,065	3.61	.37		2.526	.01	.01	.00	.37	.45	— .023	.008	6/	6/	.009	— .16
Value.....		1,065	3.61		.24	2.526	.01	.01	.00	.24	.31	— .015	.005	6/	6/	.006	— .16
ALL POULTRY																	
Low income		1,048	3.30	.73		.743	.03	.00	.01	.93	.88	.164	.077	— .081	.021	.17	.17
Quantity.....		1,048	3.30		.37	.743	.04	.01	.01	.48	.38	.147	.040	— .036	.011	.29	.29
Value.....		1,048	3.30														
Medium income		1,016	3.65	.72		1.346	.04	.01	.00	.98	.46	.280	.110	6/	6/	.043	.52
Quantity.....		1,016	3.65		.38	1.346	.05	.01	.00	.48	.24	.148	.054	6/	6/	.021	.53
Value.....		1,016	3.65														
High income		1,065	3.61	.87		2.526	.03	.00	.01	1.10	1.13	.034	.023	— .097	.026	.10	.10
Quantity.....		1,065	3.61		.48	2.526	.04	.01	.01	.63	.60	.033	.013	— .055	.015	.17	.17
Value.....		1,065	3.61														
CHICKEN																	
Low income		1,048	3.30	.70		.743	.04	.00	.02	.86	.86	.157	.071	— .086	.020	.17	.17
Quantity.....		1,048	3.30		.36	.743	.05	.01	.01	.43	.38	.140	.036	— .038	.010	.29	.29
Value.....		1,048	3.30														
Medium income		1,016	3.65	.65		1.346	.05	.00	.00	.90	.57	.220	.101	6/	6/	.039	.45
Quantity.....		1,016	3.65		.34	1.346	.06	.01	.00	.43	.28	.120	.048	6/	6/	.018	.47
Value.....		1,016	3.65														
High income		1,065	3.61	.73		2.526	.03	.00	.02	.92	.98	.029	.019	— .090	.022	.10	.10
Quantity.....		1,065	3.61		.41	2.526	.04	.01	.02	.52	.53	.027	.011	— .051	.012	.17	.17
Value.....		1,065	3.61														

FISH AND SHELLFISH

Low income	3.30	.42	.20	.743	.01	.01	.00	.72	.35	.139	.060	6/-	.009	.016	.25
Quantity.....	1,048			.743	.02	.01	.00	.32	.15	.096	.026	6/-	.006	.007	.36
Value.....	3.30														
Medium income	3.65	.41	.23	1.346	.01	.00	.00	1.00	.36	.111	.112	6/-	.027	.043	.36
Quantity.....	1,016			1.346	.02	.00	.00	.41	.33	.010	.045	6/-	.032	.018	.06
Value.....	3.65														
High income	3.61	.42	.27	2.526	.01	.00	.01	.68	.57	.002	.014	6/-	.042	.016	.01
Quantity.....	1,065			2.526	.02	.00	.01	.43	.32	.014	.009	6/-	.024	.010	.13
Value.....	3.61														

ALL EGGS

Low income	3.30	.83	.30	.743	.07	.01	.03	.57	.97	.138	.047	6/-	.072	.013	.12
Quantity.....	1,048			.743	.07	.02	.02	.21	.33	.069	.017	6/-	.024	.005	.17
Value.....	3.30														
Medium income	3.65	.84	.31	1.346	.05	.00	.01	.48	.92	.077	.054	6/-	.051	.021	.12
Quantity.....	1,016			1.346	.06	.00	.01	.17	.32	.036	.019	6/-	.017	.007	.16
Value.....	3.65														
High income	3.61	.91	.35	2.526	.06	.03	.01	.49	.90	.054	.010	6/-	.034	.011	.18
Quantity.....	1,065			2.526	.08	.04	.01	.19	.33	.026	.004	6/-	.012	.004	.15
Value.....	3.61														

FRESH EGGS

Low income	3.30	.83	.30	.743	.07	.01	.03	.57	.97	.138	.047	6/-	.072	.013	.12
Quantity.....	1,048			.743	.07	.02	.02	.21	.33	.069	.017	6/-	.024	.005	.17
Value.....	3.30														
Medium income	3.65	.84	.31	1.346	.05	.00	.01	.48	.92	.077	.054	6/-	.051	.021	.12
Quantity.....	1,016			1.346	.06	.00	.01	.17	.32	.036	.019	6/-	.017	.007	.16
Value.....	3.65														
High income	3.61	.91	.35	2.526	.06	.03	.01	.49	.90	.054	.010	6/-	.034	.011	.15
Quantity.....	1,065			2.526	.08	.04	.01	.19	.33	.026	.004	6/-	.012	.004	.19
Value.....	3.61														

SUGARS AND SWEETS

Low income	3.30	1.28	.22	.743	.01	.00	.01	.91	1.61	.163	.075	6/-	.064	.021	.10
Quantity.....	1,048			.743	.01	.00	.00	.19	.25	.001	.015	6/-	.008	.004	.00
Value.....	3.30														
Medium income	3.65	1.20	.26	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.85	1.35	.005	.095	6/-	.038	.037	.01
Quantity.....	1,016			1.346	.01	.00	.00	.50	.29	.028	.056	6/-	.019	.022	.15
Value.....	3.65														
High income	3.61	1.12	.26	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.78	1.08	.011	.016	6/-	.004	.018	.02
Quantity.....	1,065			2.526	.01	.00	.00	.25	.28	.006	.005	6/-	.007	.006	.06
Value.....	3.61														

SUGAR

Low income	3.30	.89	.09	.743	.02	.00	.02	.70	1.18	.110	.058	6/-	.064	.016	.09
Quantity.....	1,048			.743	.01	.00	.01	.08	.12	.012	.007	6/-	.006	.002	.09
Value.....	3.30														
Medium income	3.65	.79	.10	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.64	.96	.032	.072	6/-	.036	.028	.06
Quantity.....	1,016			1.346	.00	.00	.00	.48	.15	.003	.053	6/-	.014	.021	.04
Value.....	3.65														

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class														
Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{}$			Coefficients of determination			Standard error	Regression coefficients of consumption on			Income elasticity of mean values		
Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Portion on		of estimate	Constant term	Household size		Standard error		
		Quantity	Value			Income	Household size			Net effect $\frac{3}{}$	Net effect $\frac{4}{}$			
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000								Percent		
SUGAR (con.)														
High income														
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61		2,526	.00	.00	.00	.60	.70 $\frac{6}{}$	.006	.012 $\frac{6}{}$	-.001	.014	.02
Value.....	1,065	3.61	.08	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.07	.08 $\frac{6}{}$	-.001	.001 $\frac{6}{}$	-.001	.002	-.03
SIRUPS, MOLASSES, HONEY														
Low income														
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.13	.743	.01	.01	.00	.28	.18	-.065	.023 $\frac{6}{}$	-.000	.006	-.36
Value.....	1,048	3.30	.03	.743	.00	.00	.00	.06	.04	-.011	.005 $\frac{6}{}$	-.003	.001	-.30
Medium income														
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.11	1,346	.00	.00	.00	.22	.09 $\frac{6}{}$	-.008	.025 $\frac{6}{}$	.008	.010	-.10
Value.....	1,016	3.65	.03	1,346	.00	.00	.00	.05	.04 $\frac{6}{}$	-.005	.006 $\frac{6}{}$	-.001	.002	-.26
High income														
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.09	2,526	.01	.00	.01	.15	.04 $\frac{6}{}$	.004	.003 $\frac{6}{}$	.009	.004	.11
Value.....	1,065	3.61	.02	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.05	.02	.002	.001 $\frac{6}{}$	.001	.001	.16
JELLIES, JAMS, etc.														
Low income														
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.18	.743	.00	.00	.00	.25	.19 $\frac{6}{}$	-.004	.021 $\frac{6}{}$	-.003	.006	-.02
Value.....	1,048	3.30	.06	.743	.00	.00	.00	.07	.06 $\frac{6}{}$	.004	.006 $\frac{6}{}$	-.002	.002	.05
Medium income														
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.18	1,346	.00	.00	.00	.27	.22 $\frac{6}{}$	-.005	.031 $\frac{6}{}$	-.010	.012	-.04
Value.....	1,016	3.65	.06	1,346	.00	.00	.00	.07	.07 $\frac{6}{}$	.001	.008 $\frac{6}{}$	-.003	.003	-.03
High income														
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.16	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.20	.17 $\frac{6}{}$	.002	.004 $\frac{6}{}$	-.004	.005	.03
Value.....	1,065	3.61	.06	2,526	.01	.00	.00	.07	.06	.002	.001 $\frac{6}{}$	-.002	.001	.07
CANDIES (commercial)														
Low income														
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.08	.743	.00	.00	.00	.18	.06 $\frac{6}{}$	.016	.015 $\frac{6}{}$	.003	.004	.15
Value.....	1,048	3.30	.04	.743	.00	.00	.00	.11	.02	.019	.009 $\frac{6}{}$	.003	.002	.34
Medium income														
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.13	1,346	.01	.00	.00	.21	.08	.040	.024 $\frac{6}{}$	-.001	.009	.43
Value.....	1,016	3.65	.08	1,346	.02	.01	.00	.14	.03	.036	.015 $\frac{6}{}$	.000	.006	.65
High income														
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.15	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.25	.15 $\frac{6}{}$	-.001	.005 $\frac{6}{}$	.000	.006	-.02
Value.....	1,065	3.61	.11	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.21	.12 $\frac{6}{}$	.004	.004 $\frac{6}{}$	.005	.005	.09

POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES

Low income	1,048	3.30	1.86	.15	.743	.00	.00	.00	1.52	1.96	6/-	.027	.125	6/-	.037	.034	.01
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.01	.00	.00	.12	.15	6/-	.015	.010	-	.005	.003	.08
Value.....																	
Medium income	1,016	3.65	1.91	.17	1.346	.01	.00	.00	1.32	1.96	6/-	.082	.147	6/-	.046	.057	.06
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65			1.346	.02	.00	.01	.13	.23	6/-	.003	.014	-	.013	.006	-.02
Value.....																	
High income	1,065	3.61	1.77	.17	2.526	.00	.00	.00	1.17	2.09	6/-	-.046	.024	-	.054	.028	-.07
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61			2.526	.00	.00	.00	.12	.19	6/-	.000	.003	6/-	.004	.003	.00
Value.....																	

FRESH POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES

Low income	1,048	3.30	1.81	.13	.743	.00	.00	.00	1.50	1.91	6/-	.023	.124	6/-	.034	.034	.01
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.01	.00	.01	.11	.14	6/-	.006	.009	-	.006	.002	.03
Value.....																	
Medium income	1,016	3.65	1.83	.13	1.346	.01	.00	.00	1.29	1.76	6/-	.111	.145	6/-	.024	.056	.08
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65			1.346	.01	.00	.00	.09	.15	6/-	.005	.010	6/-	.006	.004	.06
Value.....																	
High income	1,065	3.61	1.68	.13	2.526	.01	.00	.00	1.16	2.01	6/-	-.051	.024	-	.056	.027	-.08
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61			2.526	.01	.00	.01	.09	.16	6/-	.002	.002	-	.007	.002	-.04
Value.....																	

FROZEN POTATOES AND SWEET - POTATOES

Low income	1,048	3.30	.01	.00	.743	.00	.00	.00	.06	.00	6/-	.003	.005	6/-	.000	.001	.38
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	6/-	.001	.001	-	.000	.000	.30
Value.....																	
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.01	.00	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.08	.03	6/-	.000	.009	6/-	.003	.003	-.00
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65			1.346	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	6/-	.000	.002	6/-	.001	.001	-.03
Value.....																	
High income	1,065	3.61	.02	.01	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.08	.03	6/-	.001	.002	6/-	.001	.002	-.10
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61			2.526	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	6/-	.000	.000	6/-	.000	.002	-.09
Value.....																	

CANNED AND DEHYDRATED POTATOES AND SWEET - POTATOES

Low income	1,048	3.30	.02	.00	.743	.00	.00	.00	.11	.04	6/-	.011	.009	-	.005	.003	-.41
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	6/-	.002	.002	-	.001	.000	-.37
Value.....																	
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.02	.00	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.11	.05	6/-	.004	.012	6/-	.007	.005	-.30
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65			1.346	.01	.00	.00	.02	.01	6/-	.000	.002	6/-	.001	.002	-.18
Value.....																	

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person $\frac{1}{n}$			Coefficients of determination			Standard error		Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
		Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{n}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		error of estimate	Constant term	Income		Household size		
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size			Net effect $\frac{1}{n}$	Standard error			
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000											Percent	
CANNED AND DEHYDRATED POTATOES AND SWEET - POTATOES (con.)																
High income	1,065	3.61	3.49	.48	2,526	.07	.03	.01	2.95	3.24	.373	.061	-.192	.069	.27	
Quantity.....									.40	.37	.074	.008	-.023	.009	.39	
Value.....	1,065	3.61			2,526	.12	.07	.01								
POTATO CHIPS AND STICKS																
Low income	1,048	3.30	1.04	.09	.743	.03	.01	.01	1.45	1.12	.345	.119	-.103	.033	.25	
Quantity.....									.12	.10	.028	.010	-.010	.003	.23	
Value.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.04	.01	.01								
Medium income	1,016	3.65	1.22	.11	1,346	.02	.00	.00	1.44	1.65	.052	.161	-.138	.062	.06	
Quantity.....									.13	.14	.014	.015	-.013	.006	.17	
Value.....	1,016	3.65			1,346	.04	.00	.01								
High income	1,065	3.61	1.56	.15	2,526	.04	.02	.01	1.82	1.57	.157	.038	-.114	.043	.25	
Quantity.....									.17	.11	.026	.003	-.007	.004	.45	
Value.....	1,065	3.61			2,526	.08	.05	.00								
POTATO CHIPS AND STICKS																
Low income	1,048	3.30	1.54	.23	.743	.01	.00	.00	2.66	1.54	.466	.220	-.104	.061	.22	
Quantity.....									.32	.27	.050	.026	-.024	.007	.16	
Value.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.03	.00	.01								
Medium income	1,016	3.65	1.71	.27	1,346	.02	.00	.00	1.88	2.21	.051	.211	-.156	.081	.04	
Quantity.....									.25	.35	.024	.028	-.031	.011	.12	
Value.....	1,016	3.65			1,346	.05	.00	.01								
High income	1,065	3.61	1.93	.33	2,526	.04	.02	.00	2.19	1.67	.217	.045	-.079	.051	.28	
Quantity.....									.34	.27	.048	.007	-.016	.008	.37	
Value.....	1,065	3.61			2,526	.08	.04	.00								
DARK GREEN AND DEEP YELLOW FRESH VEGETABLES $\frac{1}{n}$																
Low income	1,048	3.30	.11	.04	.743	.03	.02	.00	.28	.07	.095	.023	-.010	.006	.66	
Quantity.....									.10	.02	.037	.008	-.003	.002	.69	
Value.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.03	.02	.00								
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.20	.07	1,346	.03	.01	.00	.35	.10	.096	.039	-.008	.015	.66	
Quantity.....									.13	.03	.041	.015	-.003	.006	.75	
Value.....	1,016	3.65			1,346	.04	.01	.00								
High income	1,065	3.61	.30	.11	2,526	.06	.03	.01	.41	.27	.047	.009	-.024	.010	.39	
Quantity.....									.16	.11	.016	.003	-.010	.004	.36	
Value.....	1,065	3.61			2,526	.05	.02	.01								

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Washington 25, D. C.

CURRENT SERIAL RECOR

February 1961

ERRATA

Marketing Research Report No. 340 - Income and Household
Size, Their Effects on Food Consumption
Issued June 1959.

Statistics appearing on pages 70
through 73 of Marketing Research Report
No. 340 were not placed in correct order.
Corrected pages are attached for inser-
tion in your copy of MRR-340.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant	Regression coefficients of consumption on			Income elasticity at mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 3/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Portion on		Household size	A term	Income		Household size		
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size							
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000						Net effect 3/	Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error	Percent	
CANNED AND DEHYDRATED POTATOES AND SWEET - POTATOES (cont.)															
High income	1,065	3.61	.02		2,526	.00	.00	.00	.14	.02	.004	.003	6/- .002	.003	.47
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.00	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.001	.000	6/- .000	.001	.34
POTATO CHIPS AND STICKS															
Low income	1,048	3.30	.02		.743	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00	.012	.006	.002	.001	.48
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.01	.743	.01	.01	.00	.05	.00	.011	.004	.002	.001	.56
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.05		1,346	.00	.00	.00	.12	.12	.024	.014	-.012	.005	.68
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.03	1,346	.00	.00	.00	.08	.07	6/-	.009	-.006	.003	.32
High income	1,065	3.61	.05		2,526	.01	.00	.00	.10	.02	.002	.002	.006	.002	.10
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.04	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.07	.02	.002	.001	.004	.002	.13
FRESH VEGETABLES other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes 9/															
Low income	1,048	3.30	2.70		.743	.07	.01	.03	2.16	3.17	.587	.178	-.275	.049	.16
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.42	.743	.09	.02	.03	.33	.48	.111	.027	-.044	.008	.20
Medium income	1,016	3.65	2.69		1,346	.09	.01	.00	1.83	2.49	.593	.205	-.164	.079	.30
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.47	1,346	.02	.00	.00	1.12	.24	.734	.125	6/- .073	.048	.66
High income	1,065	3.61	3.00		2,526	.08	.01	.03	1.91	3.66	.132	.039	-.276	.045	.11
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.53	2,526	.12	.03	.04	.33	.60	.040	.007	-.049	.008	.19
DARK GREEN AND DEEP YELLOW FRESH VEGETABLES 9/															
Low income	1,048	3.30	.45		.743	.03	.00	.01	.59	.54	.098	.049	-.049	.013	.16
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.07	.743	.03	.00	.01	.09	.08	.018	.008	-.008	.002	.19
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.44		1,346	.02	.00	.01	.60	.68	6/-	.067	-.064	.026	.01
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.10	1,346	.00	.00	.00	1.08	.00	.098	.121	6/- .007	.047	1.28
High income	1,065	3.61	.47		2,526	.01	.00	.01	.55	.64	.004	.011	-.044	.013	.02
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.08	2,526	.02	.00	.01	.09	.11	.000	.002	-.008	.002	.01

[illegible]

	Low income	Medium income	High income
Quantity.....	1,048	3,30	3,30
Value.....	1,048	3,30	3,30
Quantity.....	1,016	3,65	3,65
Value.....	1,016	3,65	3,65
Quantity.....	1,065	3,61	3,61
Value.....	1,065	3,61	3,61

	.81	.743	.04	.01	.89	.79	.279	.073	-.056	.26
Low income										
Quantity.....	1.048	3.30		.01	.89020	.
Value.....	1.048	3.30	.11	.02	.13	.11	.046	.010	-.010	.30
Medium income										
Quantity.....	1.016	3.65		.00	.87	.98	.147	.098	-.078	.22
Value.....	1.016	3.65	.13	.01	.13	.13	.036	.014	-.012	.36
High income										
Quantity.....	1.065	3.61		.03	.90	1.40	.001	.019	-.116	.00
Value.....	1.065	3.61	.16	.00	.14	.21	.005	.003	-.019	.08

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TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{1}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
	Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income other taxes	Multiple	Period on		Income			Household size				
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size								
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent			
FRESH FRUIT (con.) $\frac{10}{10}$																
High income	1,065	3.61	3.49	.48	2,526	.07	.03	.01	2.95	1.24	.373	.061	-.192	.069	.27	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61			2,526	.12	.07	.01	.40	.37	.074	.008	-.023	.009	.39	
Value.....																
FRESH CITRUS FRUIT $\frac{10}{10}$																
Low income	1,048	3.30	1.04	.09	.743	.03	.01	.01	1.45	1.12	.345	.119	-.103	.033	.25	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.04	.01	.01	.12	.10	.028	.010	-.010	.003	.23	
Value.....																
Medium income	1,016	3.65	1.22	.11	1,346	.02	.00	.00	1.44	1.65 $\frac{6}{14}$	.052	.161	-.118	.062	.06
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65			1,346	.04	.00	.01	.13	.14 $\frac{6}{14}$	.014	.015	-.013	.006	.17
Value.....																
High income	1,065	3.61	1.56	.15	2,526	.04	.02	.01	1.82	1.57	.157	.038	-.114	.043	.25	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61			2,526	.08	.05	.00	.17	.11	.026	.003	-.007	.004	.45	
Value.....																
FRESH FRUIT other than citrus $\frac{10}{10}$																
Low income	1,048	3.30	1.54	.23	.743	.01	.00	.00	2.66	1.54	.466	.220	-.104	.061	.22	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.03	.00	.01	.32	.27	.050	.026	-.024	.007	.16	
Value.....																
Medium income	1,016	3.65	1.71	.27	1,346	.02	.00	.00	1.88	2.21 $\frac{6}{35}$	.051	.211	-.156	.091	.04
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65			1,346	.05	.00	.01	.25	.35 $\frac{6}{35}$	.024	.028	-.031	.011	.12
Value.....																
High income	1,065	3.61	1.93	.33	2,526	.04	.02	.00	2.19	1.67	.217	.045 $\frac{6}{9}$	-.079	.051	.28	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61			2,526	.08	.04	.00	.34	.27	.048	.007	-.016	.008	.37	
Value.....																
FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES except frozen potatoes (commercial)																
Low income	1,048	3.30	.11	.04	.743	.03	.02	.00	.28	.07	.095	.023	-.010	.006	.66	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30			.743	.03	.02	.00	.10	.02	.037	.008 $\frac{6}{9}$	-.003	.002	.69	
Value.....																
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.20	.07	1,346	.03	.01	.00	.35	.10	.096	.030 $\frac{6}{9}$	-.008	.015	.66	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65			1,346	.04	.01	.00	.13	.03	.041	.015 $\frac{6}{9}$	-.003	.006	.75	
Value.....																
High income	1,065	3.61	.30	.11	2,526	.06	.03	.01	.41	.27	.047	.000	-.024	.010	.39	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61			2,526	.05	.02	.01	.16	.11	.016	.003	-.010	.004	.36	
Value.....																

FROZEN FRUITS (commercial)

Low income	Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.02	.743	.01	.00	.00	.10	.017	.009	6/-	.002	.002	.66
	Value.....	1,048	3.30													.01	.00	.05	.007	.004	6/-	.001	.57
Medium income	Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.04	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.12	.025	.014	6/-	.001	.005	.90
	Value.....	1,016	3.65													.02	.00	.06	.010	.006	6/-	.002	.80
High income	Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.05	2.526	.01	.00	.00	.15	.08	6/-	.003	.003	.01	.01
	Value.....	1,065	3.61													.02	.05	.06	.000	.000	6/-	.001	.002

FROZEN VEGETABLES except

[illegible]

value.....

Yields (tons) and yields per hectare of sweet- and non-sweet-potatoes (commercial)															
	1948	3.30	1.15	.22	.743	.02	.01	.00	1.21	1.06	.304	.100	6/-	-.042	.027
Low income															
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30					.03	.01	.23	.19	.075	.019	6/-	-.006	.005
Value.....	1,048							.00							
Medium income															
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	1.40	.28	1.346	.03	.00	.01	1.18	2.15	6/-	.132	-	.168	.051
Value.....	1,016	3.65			1.346		.00	.01	.25	.45	.018	.028	6/-	-.038	.011
High income															
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	1.50	.31	2.526	.01	.00	.01	1.22	1.90	6/-	.025	-	.103	.029
Value.....	1,065	3.61			2.526	.02	.00	.01	.27	.19	.004	.006	6/-	-.023	.006

CANNED FRUITS except baby

Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.34	.07	.02	.01	.00	.60	.35	.122	.050	-.030	.014	.27
Value.....	1,048	3.30	.743	.07	.02	.01	.00	.13	.07	.030	.010	-.006	.003	.30

FROZEN FRUITS (commercial)

Low income

Quantity.....	1.048	3.30	.02	.01	.743	.01	.00	.00	.10	.01	.017	.009	.002	.66
Value.....	1.048	3.30		.01	.743	.01	.00	.00	.05	.01	.007	.004	.001	.57

OTHER GREEN FRESH VEGETABLES 2/

[illegible]

FRESH TOMATOES 9/

[illegible]

OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES 2/

[illegible]

FRESH FRUIT 10/

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class			Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$			Coefficients of determination			Standard error	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values	
			Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income other taxes	Multiple	Portion on		Constant term	Income		Household size			
					Quantity	Value			Income	Household size		Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$	Standard error				
Number			Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000	Percent							Percent			
FRESH FRUIT (con.) $\frac{10}{10}$																	
High income																	
Quantity.....			1,065	3.61	.02		2,526	.00	.00	.00	.14	.02 $\frac{6}{7}$	.004	.003 $\frac{6}{7}$ - .002	.003	.47
Value.....			1,065	3.61		.00	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.001 $\frac{6}{7}$ - .000	.000 $\frac{6}{7}$ - .000	.001	.34	
FRESH CITRUS FRUIT $\frac{10}{10}$																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....			1,048	3.30	.02		.743	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00	.012	.006	.002	.001	
Value.....			1,048	3.30		.01	.743	.01	.01	.00	.05	.00	.011	.004	.002	.001	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....			1,016	3.65	.05		1,346	.00	.00	.00	.12	.12	-.024	.014	-.012	.005	
Value.....			1,016	3.65		.03	1,346	.00	.00	.00	.08	.07 $\frac{6}{7}$	.008	.009	-.006	.003
High income																	
Quantity.....			1,065	3.61	.05		2,526	.01	.00	.00	.10	.02 $\frac{6}{7}$	.002	.002	.006	.002
Value.....			1,065	3.61		.04	2,526	.00	.00	.00	.07	.02	.002	.001	.004	.002	
FRESH FRUIT other than citrus $\frac{10}{10}$																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....			1,048	3.30	2.70		.743	.07	.01	.03	2.16	3.17	.587	.178	-.275	.049	.16
Value.....			1,048	3.30		.42	.743	.09	.02	.03	.33	.48	.111	.027	-.044	.008	.20
Medium income																	
Quantity.....			1,016	3.65	2.69		1,346	.09	.01	.00	1.83	2.49	.593	.205	-.164	.079	.30
Value.....			1,016	3.65		.47	1,346	.02	.00	.00	1.12	.24	.234	.125 $\frac{6}{7}$ - .023	.048	.66	
High income																	
Quantity.....			1,065	3.61	3.00		2,526	.08	.01	.03	1.91	3.66	.132	.039	-.276	.045	.11
Value.....			1,065	3.61		.53	2,526	.12	.03	.04	.33	.60	.040	.007	-.049	.008	.19
Low income																	
Quantity.....			1,048	3.30	.45		.743	.03	.00	.01	.59	.54	.098	.049	-.049	.013	.16
Value.....			1,048	3.30		.07	.743	.03	.00	.01	.09	.08	.018	.008	-.008	.002	.19
Medium income																	
Quantity.....			1,016	3.65	.44		1,346	.02	.00	.01	.60	.68 $\frac{6}{7}$.004	.067	-.064	.026	.01
Value.....			1,016	3.65		.10	1,346	.00	.00	.00	1.08	-.00 $\frac{6}{7}$	.098	.121 $\frac{6}{7}$ - .007	.047	1.28
High income																	
Quantity.....			1,065	3.61	.47		2,526	.01	.00	.01	.55	.64 $\frac{6}{7}$.004	.011	-.044	.013	.02
Value.....			1,065	3.61		.08	2,526	.02	.00	.01	.09	.11 $\frac{6}{7}$.000	.002	-.008	.002	.01

FROZEN FRUITS (commercial)

Low income	1.048	3.30	1.10	.16	.743	.05	.00	.03	1.17	1.48	6/	.123	.096	-.145	.027	.09
Quantity.....	1.048	3.30	1.10	.16	.743	.05	.00	.03	1.17	1.48	6/	.123	.096	-.145	.027	.09
Value.....	1.048	3.30	1.10	.16	.743	.04	.00	.03	.18	.22	6/	.019	.015	-.022	.004	.09
Medium income	1.016	3.65	.99	.15	1.346	.04	.01	.00	.87	.64		.293	.097	5/-	.014	.40
Quantity.....	1.016	3.65	.99	.15	1.346	.04	.01	.00	.15	.12		.045	.016	5/-	.006	.40
Value.....																
High income	1.065	3.61	1.11	.18	2.526	.08	.03	.01	.88	1.10		.109	.018	-.073	.021	.25
Quantity.....	1.065	3.61	1.11	.18	2.526	.12	.06	.01	.15	.15		.026	.003	-.012	.004	.37
Value.....																

**FROZEN VEGETABLES except
potatoes and sweetpotatoes
(commercial)**

[illegible]

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
except potatoes and sweet —

potatoes (commercial)														
Low income														
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.81	.743	.04	.01	.01	.89	.79	.279	.073	-.056	.020	.26
Value.....	1,048	3.30	.11	.743	.06	.02	.01	.13	.11	.046	.010	-.010	.003	.30
Medium income														
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.89	1.346	.05	.00	.00	.87	.98	.147	.098	-.078	.038	.22
Value.....	1,016	3.65	.13	1.346	.07	.01	.00	.13	.13	.036	.014	-.012	.005	.36
High income														
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.99	2.526	.04	.00	.03	.30	1.40	.001	.019	-.116	.021	.00
Value.....	1,065	3.61	.16	2.526	.05	.00	.03	.14	.21	.005	.003	-.019	.003	.08

CANNED FRUITS except baby foods (commercial)

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
	Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Standard error			Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$	Standard error	Net effect $\frac{4}{5}$	Standard error	
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size								
	Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000											
	CANNED FRUITS except baby foods (commercial) (con.)															
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.48		1.346	.03	.00	.01	.62	.65 $\frac{6}{7}$	.047	.070	-.064	.027	.13
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65		.10	1.346	.04	.00	.00	.13	.13 $\frac{6}{7}$	.013	.015	-.013	.006	.17
Value.....																
High income	1,065	3.61	.61		2.526	.04	.01	.01	.72	.73	.040	.015	-.061	.017	.17	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61		.13	2.526	.05	.01	.01	.16	.15	.011	.003	-.014	.004	.21	
Value.....																
STRAINED OR CHOPPED CANNED FRUITS (commercial)																
Low income	1,048	3.30	.03		.743	.01	.00	.01	.14	-.02 $\frac{6}{7}$	.016	.011	.009	.003	.43
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30		.01	.743	.01	.00	.01	.04	-.00 $\frac{6}{7}$	.004	.003	.003	.001	.35
Value.....																
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.05		1.346	.01	.01	.00	.18	.20	-.065	.020	-.016	.008	-1.64	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65		.02	1.346	.01	.01	.01	.06	.07	-.022	.006	-.005	.002	-1.70	
Value.....																
High income	1,065	3.61	.05		2.526	.00	.00	.00	.22	.05 $\frac{6}{7}$	-.005	.004	.002	.005	-.26	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61		.02	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.07	.01 $\frac{6}{7}$	.001	.001	.001	.002	-.13
Value.....																
CANNED VEGETABLES except baby foods (commercial)																
Low income	1,048	3.30	.76		.743	.01	.00	.00	.90	.74	.155	.074 $\frac{6}{7}$	-.027	.021	.15	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30		.13	.743	.02	.01	.00	.16	.13	.037	.013 $\frac{6}{7}$	-.006	.004	.20	
Value.....																
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.83		1.346	.01	.00	.00	.79	1.15 $\frac{6}{7}$	-.038	.088	-.075	.034	-.06	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65		.15	1.346	.03	.00	.00	.15	.20 $\frac{6}{7}$	.007	.017	-.015	.007	.07
Value.....																
High income	1,065	3.61	.82		2.526	.01	.01	.01	.81	1.11	-.046	.017	-.047	.019	-.14	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61		.16	2.526	.01	.00	.01	.16	.22	-.005	.003	-.012	.004	-.08	
Value.....																

STRAINED OR CHOPPED CANNED
VEGETABLES (Commercial)

Low income	1,048	3.30	.02	.01	.743	.01	.00	.01	.10 -	.01 $\frac{6}{8}$	.011	.008	.006	.002	.47
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30		.01	.743	.01	.00	.01	.04 -	.00 $\frac{6}{8}$	.004	.003	.002	.001	.53
Value.....															
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.03	.01	1.346	.01	.01	.00	.16	.15 -	.049	.018	-.013	.007	-1.90
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65		.01	1.346	.01	.01	.00	.06	.05 -	.017	.006	-.004	.002	-1.95
Value.....															
High income	1,065	3.61	.02	.01	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.12	.01 $\frac{6}{8}$	.001	.002	$\frac{6}{8}$.003	.003	.08
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61		.01	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.04	.00 $\frac{6}{8}$	.000	.001	$\frac{6}{8}$.001	.001	.15
Value.....															

JUICES, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE,
CANNED, FROZEN, POWDERED

Low income	1,048	3.30	.81	.09	.743	.01	.00	.00	1.29	.81	.230	.107	-.053	.029	.21
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30		.09	.743	.02	.01	.00	.13	.08	.031	.011	-.005	.003	.27
Value.....															
Medium income	1,016	3.65	1.14	.12	1.346	.04	.00	.00	1.34	1.03	.289	.150	$\frac{6}{8}$ -.076	.058	.34
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65		.12	1.346	.04	.00	.00	.14	.12	.027	.015	-.010	.006	.30
Value.....															
High income	1,065	3.61	1.55	.16	2.526	.02	.01	.01	1.72	1.71	.083	.036	-.102	.040	.13
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61		.16	2.526	.03	.01	.01	.17	.18	.008	.004	-.012	.004	.13
Value.....															

CANNED CITRUS JUICE

Low income	1,048	3.30	.27	.03	.743	.00	.00	.00	.74	.39 $\frac{6}{8}$	.016	.061	-.030	.017	.04
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30		.03	.743	.00	.00	.00	.07	.04 $\frac{6}{8}$	.001	.006	-.003	.001	.02
Value.....															
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.28	.03	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.73	.08	.139	.082	$\frac{6}{8}$.002	.032	.68
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65		.03	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.06	.02 $\frac{6}{8}$	.010	.007	$\frac{6}{8}$ -.002	.003	.51
Value.....															
High income	1,065	3.61	.34	.03	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.90	.34 $\frac{6}{8}$	.010	.019	$\frac{6}{8}$ -.008	.021	.07
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61		.03	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.07	.03	.002	.001	$\frac{6}{8}$ -.001	.002	.16
Value.....															

CANNED FRUIT JUICE other
than citrus

Low income	1,048	3.30	.16	.02	.743	.01	.00	.00	.55	.13	.080	.045	$\frac{6}{8}$ -.011	.012	.38
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30		.02	.743	.01	.01	.00	.06	.01	.013	.005	$\frac{6}{8}$ -.001	.001	.51
Value.....															
Medium income	1,016	3.65	.19	.02	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.53	.36 $\frac{6}{8}$	.021	.059	-.038	.023	.15
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65		.02	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.06	.04 $\frac{6}{8}$	.000	.006	-.004	.002	.03
Value.....															
High income	1,065	3.61	.25	.03	2.526	.02	.00	.01	.60	.44 $\frac{6}{8}$	.003	.012	-.052	.014	.02
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61		.03	2.526	.02	.00	.01	.07	.05 $\frac{6}{8}$	.001	.001	-.006	.002	.05
Value.....															

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size --Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term		Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Net effect 3/		Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error	Household size			
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size									
	Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent			
CANNED VEGETABLE JUICE 11/																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.13		.743	.00	.00	.00	.39	.07	.065	.032	6/-.002	.009	.37		
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.01	.743	.00	.00	.00	.04	.01	.008	.004	6/-.001	.001	.39		
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.19		1.346	.02	.00	.00	.43	.16	6/-.069	.049	6/-.015	.019	.48		
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.02	1.346	.02	.00	.00	.05	.02	6/-.008	.006	6/-.002	.002	.49		
High income																	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.24		2.526	.02	.01	.00	.47	.26	.023	.010	6/-.021	.011	.24		
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.03	2.526	.03	.01	.00	.05	.03	.003	.001	6/-.002	.001	.32		
FROZEN JUICE (concentrated)																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.06		.743	.00	.00	.00	.20	.06	6/-.019	.017	6/-.004	.005	.24		
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.02	.743	.01	.00	.00	.07	.02	6/-.007	.006	6/-.002	.001	.25		
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.12		1.346	.01	.00	.00	.26	.11	6/-.030	.029	6/-.008	.011	.33		
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.04	1.346	.01	.00	.00	.09	.04	6/-.009	.010	6/-.003	.004	.30		
High income																	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.19		2.526	.01	.00	.00	.36	.19	6/-.013	.008	6/-.007	.009	.17		
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.07	2.526	.00	.00	.00	.12	.07	6/-.002	.003	6/-.003	.003	.09		
DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES 12/																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.25		.743	.01	.01	.00	.36	.29	6/-.076	.030	6/-.005	.008	.23		
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.05	.743	.00	.00	.00	.08	.07	6/-.011	.006	6/-.002	.002	.15		
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.14		1.346	.00	.00	.00	.25	.11	6/-.010	.028	6/-.006	.011	.09		
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.03	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.06	.03	6/-.005	.007	6/-.001	.003	.19		
High income																	
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.13		2.526	.00	.00	.00	.23	.15	6/-.001	.005	6/-.005	.005	.01		
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.03	2.526	.01	.00	.00	.07	.05	6/-.000	.001	6/-.004	.002	.02		

**NUTS (shelled weight) AND
PEANUT BUTTER**

[illegible]

SOUPS except canned
strained baby soups

[illegible]CATSUP, CHILI AND BARBECUE
SAUCES, TOMATO RELISHES 15/

Low income																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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PICKLES, OLIVES, RELISHES
other than tomato 15/

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 81.

TABLE 10.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income other taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Household size	Income	Household size		Standard error			
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size			Net effect 3/	Standard error		Net effect 4/	Standard error	
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000										Percent		
PUDDINGS, PIE FILLINGS, MISCELLANEOUS SWEETS (commercial)																
Low income																
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.07		.743	.02	.02	.00	.16	.04	.054	.013	-.001	.004	.54	
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.03	.743	.02	.02	.00	.06	.02	.019	.005	-.000	.001	.48	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.10		1.346	.00	.00	.00	.18	.11 6/	.003	.020	-.004	.008	.04	
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.04	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.07	.05 6/	.002	.008	-.002	.003	.05	
High income																
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.12		2.526	.02	.01	.00	.25	.07	.018	.005	-.000	.006	.39	
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.05	2.526	.01	.01	.00	.09	.04	.006	.002	-.001	.002	.32	
OTHER MIXTURES, PREPARED OR PARTIALLY PREPARED FOODS including all baby foods not included elsewhere																
Low income																
Quantity.....	1,048	3.30	.16		.743	.00	.00	.00	.35	.10	.061	.029 6/	.004	.008	.28	
Value.....	1,048	3.30		.06	.743	.00	.00	.00	.14	.04 6/	.017	.012 6/	.001	.003	.21	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	1,016	3.65	.22		1.346	.00	.00	.00	.62	.46 6/	.082	.069 6/	-.036	.027	-.50	
Value.....	1,016	3.65		.08	1.346	.00	.00	.00	.16	.11 6/	.001	.018 6/	-.008	.007	-.01	
High income																
Quantity.....	1,065	3.61	.22		2.526	.00	.00	.00	.41	.15 6/	.013	.008 6/	.012	.010	.15	
Value.....	1,065	3.61		.10	2.526	.01	.01	.00	.22	.06	.013	.005 6/	.003	.005	.14	

1/ The number of persons in a household was obtained by dividing total number of meals served in the home during the week by 21. This measure therefore is equivalent to the number of persons eating all meals at home. Households in which there was only one member by this measure were not included in this study.

2/ Consumption in 1 week, spring 1955. Includes home produced food and food received as a gift or for pay as well as purchased food unless otherwise indicated. Income is for the calendar year 1954 after income taxes. Income per person was obtained by dividing family income by the number of persons in the household (see footnote 1). Nonfarm households were classified by income as follows:

Income class		1954 family income after income taxes
Low	Less than \$3,400	
Medium	\$3,400 to \$5,000	
High	\$5,000 and over	

3/ Pounds or dollars by which weekly consumption per person changes for each \$1,000 increase in annual family income per person after income taxes after allowing for effects of household size.

4/ Pounds or dollars by which weekly consumption per person changes when household size increases by one person, after allowing for effects of income.

5/ Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the dairy products are equivalent in calcium.

6/ Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

7/ Includes cows' and goats' milk.

8/ Includes buttermilk, skim milk, yoghurt, chocolate milk, half-and-half or extra rich.

9/ Includes home canned and frozen vegetables that were brought into the home in fresh form.

10/ Includes home canned and frozen fruits that were brought into the home in fresh form.

11/ Includes both commercially and home canned or frozen juices. Single-strength equivalent basis.

12/ Includes both commercially and home dried products. Dried weight basis.

13/ Includes purchases of alcoholic beverages and purchases of tea rather than consumption.

14/ Purchases.

15/ Includes both commercial and home made products.

FRESH FLUID MILK 8/

[illegible]

PROCESSED MILK 5/

[illegible]

CREAM

Low income	Quantity.....	538	2.96	.16	.273	.01	.00	.01	.61	.26	6/	.073	.672	—	.027	.012	.11	
	Value.....	559	3.96		.273	.01	.00	.01	.33	.13	6/	.048	.550	—	.014	.007	.14	
	Quantity.....	538	4.06	.23	.722	.01	.00	.00	.88	.00	6/	.208	.158	6/	.002	.025	.65	
	Value.....	538	4.06		.722	.01	.00	.00	.52	—	.00	6/	.147	.093	6/	.004	.017	.26
High income	Quantity.....	530	4.47	.25	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.53	.35	6/	.014	.020	6/	.018	.014	—	.09
	Value.....	530	4.47		1.510	.00	.00	.00	.30	.18	6/	.003	.015	6/	.000	.000	—	.03
	Quantity.....	530	4.47	.14														
	Value.....	530	4.47															

ICE CREAM, AND LIQUID
ICE CREAM MIX (commercial)

[illegible]

CHEESE

	Quantity	Value	Low income	Medium income	High income	Very high income
Low income						
Quantity	558	3.96	.21	.273	.08	.02
Value	558	3.96	.10	.273	.08	.02
Medium income						
Quantity	538	4.04	.33	.722	.08	.01
Value	538	4.06	.15	.722	.08	.02
High income						
Quantity	190	.25	.32	.032	.03	.006
Value	190	.25	.12	.032	.03	.006
Very high income						
Quantity	171	.37	.40	.072	.07	.012
Value	171	.37	.13	.072	.07	.005

See footnotes at end of Table 13, page 150.

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
				Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Income			Household size				
		Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{3}$	Quantity	Value			Income	Household size	Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$	Standard error	Net effect $\frac{4}{5}$	Standard error				
				Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars							\$1,000			
CHEESE (con.)																	
High income	530	4.47		.34		1.510	.04	.00	.02	.38	.46	$\frac{6}{7}$	.020	.021	-	.033	.010
Quantity.....	530	4.47				1.510	.05	.01	.02	.15	.18		.015	.008	-	.012	.004
Value.....																	.15
FATS AND OILS, excluding bacon and salt pork																	
Low income	558	3.96	1.19		.40	.273	.05	.00	.04	.63	1.39	$\frac{6}{7}$	.080	.075	-	.057	.012
Quantity.....	558	3.96				.273	.09	.01	.06	.24	.50		.076	.028	-	.028	.005
Value.....																	.05
Medium income	538	4.06	1.15		.39	.722	.04	.00	.02	.56	1.39	$\frac{6}{7}$	.015	.100	-	.057	.018
Quantity.....	538	4.06				.722	.06	.00	.01	.21	.43	$\frac{6}{7}$	.057	.038	-	.018	.007
Value.....																	.10
High income	530	4.47	1.06		.40	1.510	.06	.00	.04	.51	1.33	$\frac{6}{7}$	.002	.029	-	.061	.013
Quantity.....	530	4.47				1.510	.09	.00	.05	.21	.52	$\frac{6}{7}$	.011	.011	-	.030	.005
Value.....																	.04
BUTTER AND MARGARINE																	
Low income	558	3.96	.43		.22	.273	.12	.01	.10	.30	.58		.080	.036	-	.045	.006
Quantity.....	558	3.96				.273	.09	.01	.07	.19	.30		.047	.022	-	.023	.004
Value.....																	.06
Medium income	538	4.06	.44		.22	.722	.11	.02	.01	.26	.41		.161	.047	-	.021	.008
Quantity.....	538	4.06				.722	.06	.01	.00	.17	.19		.086	.031	$\frac{6}{7}$	.008	.006
Value.....																	.26
High income	530	4.47	.47		.24	1.510	.07	.00	.05	.27	.64	$\frac{6}{7}$	.001	.015	-	.038	.007
Quantity.....	530	4.47				1.510	.06	.00	.04	.17	.33	$\frac{6}{7}$	.005	.009	-	.021	.004
Value.....																	.03
BUTTER																	
Low income	558	3.96	.29		.19	.273	.04	.00	.03	.33	.39	$\frac{6}{7}$	.040	.038	-	.028	.006
Quantity.....	558	3.96				.273	.05	.00	.03	.21	.25	$\frac{6}{7}$	.033	.025	-	.019	.004
Value.....																	.05
Medium income	538	4.06	.28		.18	.722	.02	.00	.00	.30	.24	$\frac{6}{7}$	.087	.055	$\frac{6}{7}$	.005	.010
Quantity.....	538	4.06				.722	.02	.00	.00	.20	.16	$\frac{6}{7}$	.057	.036	$\frac{6}{7}$	.004	.006
Value.....																	.23
High income	530	4.47	.32		.20	1.510	.03	.00	.02	.31	.44	$\frac{6}{7}$	.002	.017	-	.028	.008
Quantity.....	530	4.47				1.510	.04	.00	.02	.20	.28	$\frac{6}{7}$	.006	.011	-	.018	.005
Value.....																	.04

MARGARINE

Low income	558	3.96	.14	.04	.273	.04	.00	.03	.22	.19	.041	.026	.017	.004	.08
Quantity.....	558	3.96		.04	.273	.04	.01	.03	.06	.05	.014	.007	.005	.001	.11
Value.....															
Medium income	538	4.06	.16	.04	.722	.05	.01	.01	.22	.17	.074	.040	.015	.007	.34
Quantity.....	538	4.06		.04	.722	.06	.01	.01	.06	.04	.029	.011	.004	.002	.47
Value.....															
High income	530	4.47	.15	.04	1.510	.01	.00	.01	.22	.20	.003	.012	.010	.006	.03
Quantity.....	530	4.47		.04	1.510	.01	.00	.01	.06	.06	.001	.003	.003	.001	.04
Value.....															

SHORTENING

Low income	558	3.96	.62	.14	.273	.00	.00	.00	.50	.66	.085	.059	.003	.010	.04
Quantity.....	558	3.96		.14	.273	.00	.00	.00	.11	.15	.011	.013	.003	.002	.02
Value.....															
Medium income	538	4.06	.52	.12	.722	.01	.01	.00	.38	.71	.147	.069	.020	.012	.20
Quantity.....	538	4.06		.12	.722	.00	.00	.00	.08	.15	.021	.015	.004	.003	.13
Value.....															
High income	530	4.47	.39	.09	1.510	.01	.00	.01	.34	.49	.017	.018	.018	.009	.07
Quantity.....	530	4.47		.09	1.510	.02	.00	.02	.08	.11	.000	.004	.005	.002	.00
Value.....															

SALAD, COOKING OIL

Low income	558	3.96	.03	.01	.273	.01	.00	.00	.18	.05	.016	.021	.005	.003	.13
Quantity.....	558	3.96		.01	.273	.01	.00	.00	.06	.01	.007	.007	.001	.001	.17
Value.....															
Medium income	538	4.06	.02	.01	.722	.01	.00	.01	.08	.05	.017	.014	.004	.003	.54
Quantity.....	538	4.06		.01	.722	.01	.00	.01	.03	.02	.006	.005	.002	.001	.57
Value.....															
High income	530	4.47	.04	.01	1.510	.01	.00	.00	.17	.06	.006	.009	.005	.004	.19
Quantity.....	530	4.47		.01	1.510	.01	.00	.00	.06	.02	.003	.003	.002	.001	.32
Value.....															

SALAD DRESSINGS (commercial)

Low income	558	3.96	.10	.03	.273	.04	.03	.00	.15	.10	.069	.018	.004	.003	.18
Quantity.....	558	3.96		.03	.273	.07	.06	.00	.05	.03	.032	.006	.001	.001	.26
Value.....															
Medium income	538	4.06	.16	.05	.722	.01	.00	.01	.22	.22	.012	.039	.012	.007	.06
Quantity.....	538	4.06		.05	.722	.02	.00	.01	.06	.06	.001	.010	.004	.002	.02
Value.....															
High income	530	4.47	.16	.05	1.510	.01	.00	.00	.18	.14	.014	.010	.000	.005	.14
Quantity.....	530	4.47		.05	1.510	.02	.01	.00	.07	.04	.007	.004	.001	.002	.22
Value.....															

See footnotes at end of table 13, page 150.

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
		Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income	Household size			
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size							
Number		Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1000									Percent		
FLOUR AND OTHER CEREAL PRODUCTS																
Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	4.06		.273	.02	.01	.00	2.52	4.02	-.860	.297 6/	.068	.049	-.06	
Value.....	558	3.96		.43	.273	.00	.00	.00	.31	.45	.043	.036 6/	-.002	.006	-.03	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	2.97		.722	.01	.01	.00	1.93	3.65	-.725	.346 6/	-.039	.052	-.18	
Value.....	538	4.06		.37	.722	.00	.00	.00	.20	.40	.011	.035 6/	-.005	.006	-.02	
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	2.25		1.510	.01	.01	.00	1.62	2.64	-.206	.089 6/	-.019	.042	-.14	
Value.....	530	4.47		.33	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.18	.37	.013	.010 6/	-.005	.005	-.06	
FLOUR other than mixes																
Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	2.21		.273	.02	.01	.01	1.57	2.10	-.456	.185	.061	.031	-.06	
Value.....	558	3.96		.20	.273	.01	.01	.00	.14	.20	-.039	.016 6/	.003	.003	-.05	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	1.75		.722	.01	.01	.00	1.41	2.20	-.571	.253 6/	-.031	.045	-.24	
Value.....	538	4.06		.16	.722	.01	.00	.00	.13	.20	.037	.023 6/	-.003	.004	-.17	
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	1.26		1.510	.02	.01	.00	1.33	1.66	-.203	.073 6/	-.020	.035	-.24	
Value.....	530	4.47		.12	1.510	.01	.01	.00	.12	.16	-.018	.007 6/	-.004	.003	-.22	
PREPARED FLOUR MIXES																
Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.09		.273	.02	.00	.01	.23	.13	.037	.027	-.012	.005	.12	
Value.....	558	3.96		.02	.273	.02	.00	.01	.07	.04	.010	.006	-.004	.003	.11	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.17		.722	.04	.01	.00	.31	.12	.122	.056 6/	-.011	.010	.57	
Value.....	538	4.06		.05	.722	.04	.01	.00	.08	.04	.032	.015 6/	-.003	.003	.49	
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.21		1.510	.01	.00	.00	.30	.20	.024	.016 6/	-.006	.008	.17	
Value.....	530	4.47		.06	1.510	.01	.00	.00	.08	.06	.005	.004 6/	-.003	.002	.13	

BREAKFAST CEREALS

558	Quantity.....	3.96	.26	.07	.273	.05	.00	.04	.30	.35 6/	.035	- .027	.006	.05
558	Value.....	3.96			.273	.00	.00	.00	.23	.08 6/	.027 6/	- .003	.004	.06
538	Quantity.....	4.06	.31	.08	.722	.03	.01	.00	.29	.24	.052 6/	- .004	.009	.28
538	Value.....	4.06			.722	.03	.01	.00	.07	.07	.013 6/	- .002	.002	.25
530	Quantity.....	4.47	.30	.08	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.27	.29 6/	.015 6/	.002	.007	.02
530	Value.....	4.47			1.510	.00	.00	.00	.07	.08 6/	.004 6/	.000	.002	.01

OTHER CEREALS, including baby cereals

558	Quantity.....	3.96	1.50	.14	.273	.02	.01	.00	1.70	1.45	.200 6/	.046	.033	.09
558	Value.....	3.96			.273	.01	.01	.00	.13	.14	.016 6/	.002	.003	.06
538	Quantity.....	4.06	.74	.09	.722	.02	.01	.00	1.01	1.00	.181 6/	.007	.032	.40
538	Value.....	4.06			.722	.03	.00	.03	.08	.06 6/	.014	.006	.002	.00
530	Quantity.....	4.47	.47	.07	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.65	.49 6/	.035 6/	.006	.017	.10
530	Value.....	4.47			1.510	.00	.00	.00	.07	.07 6/	.004 6/	.001	.002	.01

BAKERY PRODUCTS

558	Quantity.....	3.96	1.19	.26	.273	.17	.06	.08	1.11	1.55	.131	- .147	.022	.19
558	Value.....	3.96			.273	.19	.09	.06	.26	.32	.031	- .031	.005	.24
538	Quantity.....	4.06	1.64	.37	.722	.10	.01	.02	1.14	1.86	.205	- .127	.037	.18
538	Value.....	4.06			.722	.09	.01	.01	.28	.37	.051	- .024	.007	.27
530	Quantity.....	4.47	1.89	.43	1.510	.03	.00	.02	1.22	2.21 6/	.067	- .094	.032	.05
530	Value.....	4.47			1.510	.05	.00	.02	.28	.51 6/	.015	- .025	.007	.06

BREAD

558	Quantity.....	3.96	.88	.16	.273	.14	.04	.07	.89	1.19	.105	- .114	.017	.14
558	Value.....	3.96			.273	.14	.04	.07	.16	.22	.019	- .021	.003	.16
538	Quantity.....	4.06	1.19	.21	.722	.07	.00	.02	.92	1.39 6/	.165	- .025	.026	.15
538	Value.....	4.06			.722	.07	.00	.02	.17	.25 6/	.030	- .017	.005	.14
530	Quantity.....	4.47	1.40	.25	1.510	.02	.00	.01	1.04	1.61 6/	.057	- .062	.027	.05
530	Value.....	4.47			1.510	.04	.00	.02	.19	.40 6/	.010	- .014	.005	.09

BAKED GOODS other than bread

558	Quantity.....	3.96	.31	.10	.273	.10	.05	.03	.42	.36	.051	- .022	.008	.24
558	Value.....	3.96			.273	.14	.09	.02	.16	.11	.018	- .010	.003	.27

See footnotes at end of Table 13, page 150.

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values		
		Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size				
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size									
BAKED GOODS other than bread (con.)																		
Medium income		538	4.06	.45		.722	.05	.01	.01	.50	.47	.153	.090	—	.032	.016	.25	
Quantity.....		538	4.06		.16	.722	.05	.01	.00	.19	.11	.096	.035	$\frac{6}{6}$	—	.007	.006	.44
Value.....																		
High income		530	4.47	.48		1.510	.02	.00	.01	.49	.60	.014	.027	—	.032	.013	.04	
Quantity.....		530	4.47		.17	1.510	.02	.00	.01	.18	.21	.008	.010	—	.011	.005	.07	
Value.....																		
MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, excluding baby foods																		
Low income		558	3.96	3.61		.273	.13	.02	.09	2.33	4.66	.894	.275	—	.328	.046	.07	
Quantity.....		558	3.96		1.71	.273	.15	.03	.09	1.15	2.22	.578	.136	—	.169	.023	.09	
Value.....																		
Medium income		538	4.06	4.32		.722	.15	.00	.05	2.24	5.39	.634	.403	—	.377	.072	.11	
Quantity.....		538	4.06		2.14	.722	.17	.01	.05	1.11	2.55	.465	.200	—	.185	.036	.16	
Value.....																		
High income		530	4.47	4.79		1.510	.13	.02	.05	2.67	5.68	.466	.146	—	.356	.070	.15	
Quantity.....		530	4.47		2.42	1.510	.18	.04	.05	1.26	2.69	.331	.069	—	.173	.033	.21	
Value.....																		
ALL MEAT																		
Low income		558	3.96	2.46		.273	.10	.01	.07	1.70	3.16	.564	.200	—	.217	.033	.06	
Quantity.....		558	3.96		1.20	.273	.12	.02	.08	.89	1.56	.383	.105	—	.117	.017	.09	
Value.....																		
Medium income		538	4.06	3.21		.722	.14	.01	.03	1.68	3.66	.698	.301	—	.235	.054	.16	
Quantity.....		538	4.06		1.65	.722	.15	.02	.03	.90	1.79	.474	.162	—	.119	.029	.21	
Value.....																		
High income		530	4.47	3.62		1.510	.13	.02	.05	1.98	4.30	.347	.108	—	.269	.052	.14	
Quantity.....		530	4.47		1.89	1.510	.15	.03	.05	1.05	2.14	.238	.057	—	.137	.027	.19	
Value.....																		

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size—Con.

Food and family-income class																
Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination				Standard error	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values	
Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Constant term	of estimate	Income		Household size		Standard error		
		Quantity	Value			Income	Household size			Net effect 3/	Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error			
Percent																
LUNCH MEATS (con.)																
High income	530	4.47	.38	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.41	.47	.6/-	.031	.022	.6/-	.010	.011	-.12
Value.....	530	4.47	.21	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.72	.24	.6/-	.008	.012	.6/-	.005	.006	-.06
ALL POULTRY																
Low income	558	3.86	.70	.273	.04	.01	.02	1.21	1.06	.262	.143	.143	.087	.024	.024	.09
Quantity.....	558	3.86	.47	.273	.04	.01	.02	.59	.49	.150	.069	.069	.040	.012	.012	.11
Value.....	538	4.06	.72	.722	.03	.00	.02	1.15	1.12	.6/-	.023	.207	.110	.037	.037	.02
Medium income	538	4.06	.33	.722	.03	.00	.02	.53	.55	.6/-	.017	.096	.051	.017	.017	-.04
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.75	1.510	.03	.02	.00	1.12	.59	.179	.062	.6/-	.025	.030	.030	.36
Value.....	530	4.47	.35	1.510	.03	.02	.00	.54	.27	.089	.030	.6/-	.013	.014	.014	.39
CHICKEN																
Low income	558	3.86	.75	.273	.03	.00	.03	1.16	1.06	.6/-	.129	.127	.089	.023	.023	.05
Quantity.....	558	3.86	.35	.273	.03	.00	.02	.56	.49	.6/-	.069	.066	.040	.011	.011	.05
Value.....	538	4.06	.66	.722	.04	.00	.02	.96	1.05	.6/-	.032	.172	.097	.031	.031	-.03
Medium income	538	4.06	.31	.722	.03	.00	.02	.43	.48	.6/-	.006	.077	.042	.014	.014	-.01
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.60	1.510	.04	.02	.00	.98	.51	.179	.054	.6/-	.021	.026	.026	.40
Value.....	530	4.47	.31	1.510	.05	.02	.00	.45	.29	.089	.025	.6/-	.011	.012	.012	.43
FISH AND SHELLFISH																
Low income	558	3.86	.27	.273	.01	.00	.00	.73	.44	.6/-	.067	.086	.023	.014	.014	.05
Quantity.....	558	3.86	.14	.273	.02	.00	.01	.26	.18	.6/-	.045	.030	.012	.005	.005	.09
Value.....	538	4.06	.29	.722	.00	.00	.00	.70	.53	.6/-	.037	.125	.6/-	.028	.022	-.07
Medium income	538	4.06	.16	.722	.01	.00	.00	.27	.21	.6/-	.009	.049	.6/-	.013	.009	.04
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.42	1.510	.01	.00	.01	1.09	.79	.6/-	.060	.060	.062	.028	.028	-.22
Value.....	530	4.47	.19	1.510	.02	.00	.01	.32	.28	.6/-	.003	.018	.023	.008	.008	.03

ALL EGGS

Low income	Quantity.....	558	3.96	1.06	.273	.12	.00	.11	.65	1.47	6/	.026	.077	-	.105	.013
	Value.....	558	3.96		.30	.273	.12	.00	.11	.18	5/	.003	.022	-	.030	.00
Medium income	Quantity.....	538	4.06	1.14	.722	.07	.00	.02	.76	1.33	6/	.194	.136	-	.080	.12
	Value.....	538	4.06		.32	.722	.08	.03	.20	.40	5/	.037	.037	-	.026	.08
High income	Quantity.....	530	4.47	1.15	1.510	.02	.00	.02	.89	1.48	6/	.013	.049	-	.071	.023
	Value.....	530	4.47		.31	1.510	.02	.00	.25	.39	6/	.004	.014	-	.018	.006

FRESH EGGS

[illegible]

SUGARS AND SWEETS

[illegible]

SUGAR

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of Table 13, page 150.

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income other taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Income			Household size				
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size	Net effect 3/			Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error		
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000					Percent							
SIRUPS, MOLASSES, HONEY																
Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.33		.272	.00	.00	.00	.68	.20	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.022	$\frac{.057}{.09}$	.009	.000
Value.....	558	3.96		.05	.273	.00	.00	.00	.08	.05	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.02	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.001	.001
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.24		.722	.00	.00	.00	.36	.27	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.016	$\frac{.064}{.09}$	.004	.011
Value.....	538	4.06		.04	.722	.00	.00	.00	.05	.04	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.001	$\frac{.010}{.09}$	.000	.002
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.16		1.510	.01	.01	.00	.24	.12	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.024	$\frac{.012}{.09}$	.003	.006
Value.....	530	4.47		.03	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.05	.04	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.002	$\frac{.002}{.09}$	.001	.001
JELLIES, JAMS, etc.																
Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.25		.273	.07	.01	.04	.32	.35	.389	.037	.021	.006	.10	
Value.....	558	3.96		.07	.273	.03	.02	.04	.10	.10	.025	.011	.000	.002	.10	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.25		.722	.04	.00	.01	.28	.31	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.022	.051	.002	.11
Value.....	538	4.06		.06	.722	.04	.00	.01	.09	.04	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.021	.015	.004	.20
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.26		1.510	.00	.00	.00	.27	.32	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.021	$\frac{.015}{.09}$	.007	.10
Value.....	530	4.47		.08	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.08	.10	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.004	$\frac{.005}{.09}$	.002	.00
CANDIES (commercial)																
Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.06		.273	.01	.00	.00	.15	.08	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.020	.018	.005	.003
Value.....	558	3.96		.03	.273	.01	.01	.00	.08	.04	.017	.010	.010	.002	.001	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.11		.722	.01	.01	.00	.19	.06	.022	.024	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.002	.005
Value.....	538	4.06		.06	.722	.01	.01	.00	.10	.03	.022	.017	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.001	.003
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.12		1.510	.01	.01	.00	.21	.05	.020	.012	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.004	.006
Value.....	530	4.47		.06	1.510	.03	.03	.00	.11	.01	.024	.005	$\frac{.09}{.09}$	.002	.002

POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

[illegible]

**FRESH POTATOES
AND SWEETPOTATOES**

[illegible]

**CANNED AND DEHYDRATED
POTATOES AND SWEET-
POTATOES**

[illegible]

POTATO CHIPS AND STICKS

[illegible]

FRESH VEGETABLES other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes 9/

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of Table 13, page 150.

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size --Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values	Percent
	Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size			
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size								
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000												
FRESH VEGETABLES other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes (con.) $\frac{2}{3}$																
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	3.17		.722	.04	.00	.02	2.77	4.23 $\frac{6}{7}$	.116	.498	- .280	.089	.03	
Value.....	538	4.06		.52	.722	.05	.00	.01	.45	.57 $\frac{6}{7}$	.125	.080	- .036	.014	.17	
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	2.94		1.510	.10	.02	.03	1.97	3.26	.366	.108	- .196	.051	.19	
Value.....	530	4.47		.48	1.510	.10	.03	.02	.35	.52	.074	.019	- .032	.009	.23	
DARK GREEN AND DEEP YELLOW FRESH VEGETABLES $\frac{2}{3}$																
Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.43		.273	.01	.00	.01	.61	.56 $\frac{6}{7}$	- .010	.072	- .032	.012	- .01	
Value.....	558	3.96		.07	.273	.02	.00	.02	.10	.09 $\frac{6}{7}$	- .003	.012	- .006	.002	- .01	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.38		.722	.03	.01	.00	.66	.17	.322	.118 $\frac{6}{7}$	- .006	.021	.62	
Value.....	538	4.06		.06	.722	.04	.02	.00	.11	.01	.065	.021 $\frac{6}{7}$	.000	.004	.78	
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.36		1.510	.02	.01	.00	.57	.38	.053	.031 $\frac{6}{7}$	- .022	.015	.22	
Value.....	530	4.47		.06	1.510	.02	.00	.00	.12	.06 $\frac{6}{7}$	.011	.007	- .005	.003	.27	
OTHER GREEN FRESH VEGETABLES $\frac{2}{3}$																
Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	1.49		.273	.04	.00	.03	1.59	1.92 $\frac{6}{7}$	.216	.187	- .123	.031	.04	
Value.....	558	3.96		.22	.273	.05	.00	.04	.25	1.30 $\frac{6}{7}$	.045	.030	- .023	.005	.05	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	1.52		.722	.03	.00	.02	1.59	2.26 $\frac{6}{7}$	.128	.286	- .158	.051	- .06	
Value.....	538	4.06		.25	.722	.02	.00	.01	.29	.29 $\frac{6}{7}$	.035	.052	- .017	.009	.10	
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	1.35		1.510	.05	.01	.01	1.16	1.52	.132	.063	- .084	.030	.15	
Value.....	530	4.47		.21	1.510	.05	.01	.01	.22	.23	.027	.012	- .014	.006	.19	

FRESH TOMATOES^{9/}

558	3.96	.39	.03	.273	.04	.00	.03	.61	.58 ^{6/}	.074	.072	-.052	.012	.05
558	3.96			.273	.05	.01	.03	.12	.11	.024	.014	-.010	.002	.08
538	4.06	.34	.07	.722	.02	.00	.01	.53	.45 ^{6/}	.033	.095	-.033	.017	.07
538	4.06			.722	.03	.00	.01	.10	.08 ^{6/}	.021	.018	-.006	.003	.21
530	4.47	.36	.08	1.510	.02	.00	.02	.57	.57 ^{6/}	.014	.031	-.042	.015	-.06
530	4.47			1.510	.02	.00	.02	.11	.11 ^{6/}	.001	.006	-.008	.003	.01

OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES^{9/}

558	3.96	.82	.11	.273	.04	.00	.03	.97	1.11 ^{6/}	.147	.114	-.083	.019	.05
558	3.96			.273	.06	.01	.04	.12	.15	.023	.014	-.011	.002	.08
538	4.06	.93	.14	.722	.01	.00	.01	1.17	1.36 ^{6/}	.113	.210	-.084	.038	-.09
538	4.06			.722	.02	.00	.01	.16	.18 ^{6/}	.006	.029	-.012	.005	.03
530	4.47	.87	.13	1.510	.07	.03	.01	.92	.79	.196	.051	-.049	.024	.34
530	4.47			1.510	.08	.04	.00	.14	.11	.035	.008 ^{6/}	-.006	.004	.40

FRESH FRUIT ^{10/}

558	3.96	2.44	.32	.273	.10	.02	.06	.3.07	3.55	1.110	.362	-.358	.060	.12
558	3.96			.273	.10	.01	.07	.30	.47	.131	.046	-.048	.008	.11
538	4.06	3.19	.43	.722	.07	.03	.00	3.20	1.85	2.170	.574 ^{6/}	-.054	.103	.49
538	4.06			.722	.10	.04	.00	.43	.18	.371	.077 ^{6/}	-.005	.014	.63
530	4.47	3.69	.47	1.510	.01	.00	.01	4.73	5.11 ^{6/}	.066	.259	-.295	.124	-.03
530	4.47			1.510	.04	.00	.03	.38	.64 ^{6/}	.001	.021	-.037	.010	.00

FRESH CITRUS FRUIT ^{10/}

558	3.96	.73	.06	.273	.07	.02	.04	1.21	1.02	.481	.142	-.108	.024	.1P
558	3.96			.273	.08	.02	.04	.10	.09	.042	.012	-.009	.002	.1P
538	4.06	1.00	.09	.722	.03	.01	.00	1.48	.74	.570	.266 ^{6/}	-.036	.048	.41
538	4.06			.722	.03	.01	.00	.12	.08	.037	.022 ^{6/}	-.006	.004	.31
530	4.47	1.21	.10	1.510	.02	.00	.01	1.62	1.48 ^{6/}	.094	.090	-.092	.043	.12
530	4.47			1.510	.02	.00	.01	.14	.12 ^{6/}	.007	.009	-.008	.004	.10

FRESH FRUIT other than citrus ^{10/}

558	3.96	1.71	.26	.273	.05	.01	.04	2.80	2.53	.629	.320	-.250	.055	.10
558	3.96			.273	.07	.01	.05	.28	.39	.089	.044	-.030	.007	.10
538	4.06	2.20	.34	.722	.05	.02	.00	2.67	1.11	1.600	.480 ^{6/}	-.018	.086	.53
538	4.06			.722	.08	.04	.00	.39	.10	.335	.071 ^{6/}	-.001	.013	.71

See footnotes at end of Table 13, page 150.

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size --Con.

Food and family-income class															
Households		Average per person \bar{x}				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
		Consumption		Annual income after taxes		Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size		
Total	Average number of persons \bar{y}	Quantity	Value						Income	Household size			Net effect β_1	Standard error	Net effect β_2	Standard error

FRESH FRUIT other than citrus (con.) 10/

High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	2.48		1.510	.01	.00	.01	.00	4.40	3.63 6/-	.160	.241 6/-	.203	.115	- .10
Value.....	530	4.47		.37	1.510	.03	.00	.02	.00	.35	.51 6/-	.007	.019	- .030	.009	- .03

FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES except frozen potatoes (commercial)

Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.02	.01	.273	.17	.17	.00	.00	.09	-.02	.111	.011 6/-	.002	.002	1.59
Value.....	558	3.96			.273	.18	.17	.00	.00	.04	-.01	.046	.004 6/-	.001	.001	1.67
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.06	.02	.722	.02	.00	.00	.00	.19	.06 6/-	.045	.034 6/-	.008	.006	.59
Value.....	538	4.06		.02	.722	.02	.00	.00	.00	.07	.02 6/-	.019	.012 6/-	.002	.002	.62
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.09	.03	1.510	.03	.02	.00	.00	.24	.06	.037	.013 6/-	.005	.006	.63
Value.....	530	4.47		.03	1.510	.03	.02	.00	.00	.09	.02	.014	.005 6/-	.002	.002	.67

FROZEN FRUITS (commercial)

Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.01		.722	.01	.00	.00	.00	.08	.02 6/-	.004	.014 6/-	.003	.002	.20
Value.....	538	4.06		.01	.722	.01	.00	.00	.00	.04	.01 6/-	.001	.006	- .002	.001	.09
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.02		1.510	.01	.00	.00	.00	.12	.02	.010	.006 6/-	.002	.003	.68
Value.....	530	4.47		.01	1.510	.01	.01	.00	.00	.04	.01	.004	.002 6/-	.001	.001	.69

FROZEN VEGETABLES except potatoes and sweetpotatoes (commercial)

Low income																
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.01		.273	.18	.18	.00	.00	.07	-.02	.096	.009	.002	.001	1.80
Value.....	558	3.96		.01	.273	.16	.15	.00	.00	.03	-.00	.034	.003 6/-	.001	.001	.00
Medium income																
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.05	.02	.722	.02	.00	.00	.00	.17	.04 6/-	.041	.031 6/-	.005	.006	.62
Value.....	538	4.06		.02	.722	.02	.01	.00	.00	.06	.01	.018	.011 6/-	.001	.002	.81
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.07	.02	1.510	.02	.01	.00	.00	.19	.04	.028	.010 6/-	.003	.005	.62
Value.....	530	4.47		.02	1.510	.03	.01	.00	.00	.07	.01	.011	.004 6/-	.001	.002	.66

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

except potatoes and sweet --
potatoes (commercial)

[illegible]

CANNED FRUITS except baby

Foods (commercial)															
Low income															
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.17	.273	.06	.05	.00	.35	.14	.222	.042	6/-	.008	.007	.35
Value.....	558	3.96	.04	.273	.06	.04	.00	.08	.04	.048	.010	6/-	.003	.002	.33
Medium income															
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.30	.722	.04	.00	.01	.54	.35	6/-	.098	-	.025	.017	.33
Value.....	538	4.06	.07	.722	.04	.00	.01	.12	.08	6/-	.021	-	.008	.004	.29
High income															
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.34	1.510	.04	.02	.00	.60	.26	.104	.033	6/-	.016	.016	.46
Value.....	530	4.47	.07	1.510	.04	.02	.00	.12	.06	.021	.007	6/-	.004	.003	.43

STRAINED OR CHOPPED CANNED

FRUITS (commercial)												
Low income												
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.01	.273	.00	.00	.07	.01 6/	.000	.009 6/-	.001	.01
Value.....	558	3.96	.00	.273	.00	.00	.02	.00 6/	.000	.003	.000	.03
Medium income												
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.01	.722	.00	.00	.08	.01 6/	.001	.015 6/	.001	.04
Value.....	538	4.06	.00	.722	.00	.00	.02	.00 6/	.000	.004 6/	.000	.02
High income												
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.02	1.510	.01	.00	.10	.03 6/	.008	.005 6/-	.000	.56
Value.....	530	4.47	.00	1.510	.01	.00	.03	.01 6/	.003	.002 6/	.000	.54

CANNED VEGETABLES except baby

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of Table 13, page 150.

**CANNED FRUIT JUICE other
than citrus 11/**

[illegible]

CANNED VEGETABLE JUICE 11/

Low income														
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.11	.273	.02	.01	.00	.38	.13	.088	-.045	-.012	.007	.20
Value.....	558	3.96		.273	.01	.00	.01	.04	.02	.007	.005	-.002	.001	.1
Medium income														
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.16	.722	.01	.00	.00	.40	.17	.054	.072	.012	.013	.24
Value.....	538	4.06		.722	.01	.00	.00	.05	.02	.006	.009	-.002	.001	.23
High income														
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.20	1.510	.01	.01	.00	.42	.11	.052	.023	.003	.011	.39
Value.....	530	4.47		1.510	.02	.01	.00	.05	.01	.007	.003	.000	.001	.45

FROZEN JUICE (concentrated)

[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES 12/

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of Table 13, page 150.

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{1}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
	Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Income			Household size				
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size								
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent			
DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (con.) $\frac{12}{1}$																
High income	530	4.47	.19		1.510	.00	.00	.00	.29	.20 $\frac{6}{1}$	-.008	.016 $\frac{6}{1}$	.001	.008	-.06
Quantity.....	530	4.47		.04	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.06	.04 $\frac{6}{1}$	.001	.003 $\frac{6}{1}$	-.001	.001	.03
Value.....																
DRIED FRUITS $\frac{12}{1}$																
Low income	558	3.96	.06		.273	.02	.00	.01	.18	.09 $\frac{6}{1}$	.024	.021	-.010	.003	.11
Quantity.....	558	3.96		.02	.273	.02	.00	.02	.06	.03 $\frac{6}{1}$	.007	.007	-.003	.001	.11
Value.....																
Medium income	538	4.06	.07		.722	.01	.00	.01	.17	.14 $\frac{6}{1}$	-.023	.030	-.013	.005	-.22	
Quantity.....	538	4.06		.02	.722	.02	.00	.01	.05	.04 $\frac{6}{1}$	-.003	.009	-.005	.002	-.11	
Value.....																
High income	530	4.47	.06		1.510	.01	.00	.00	.14	.05 $\frac{6}{1}$	.012	.008 $\frac{6}{1}$	-.002	.004	.28
Quantity.....	530	4.47		.02	1.510	.01	.01	.00	.04	.02	.004	.002 $\frac{6}{1}$	-.001	.001	.34	
Value.....																
DRIED VEGETABLES $\frac{12}{1}$																
Low income	558	3.96	.26		.273	.01	.00	.01	.38	.21 $\frac{6}{1}$	.048	.045	.015	.007	-.05
Quantity.....	558	3.96		.04	.273	.00	.00	.00	.09	.04 $\frac{6}{1}$	.012	.010 $\frac{6}{1}$	.001	.002	-.07
Value.....																
Medium income	538	4.06	.17		.722	.04	.00	.01	.28	.15 $\frac{6}{1}$	.069	.050	.016	.009	-.30
Quantity.....	538	4.06		.03	.722	.04	.00	.01	.04	.02 $\frac{6}{1}$	.010	.008	.003	.001	-.26
Value.....																
High income	530	4.47	.12		1.510	.01	.00	.00	.26	.14 $\frac{6}{1}$	.020	.014 $\frac{6}{1}$	.002	.007	-.24
Quantity.....	530	4.47		.02	1.510	.01	.00	.00	.04	.03 $\frac{6}{1}$	.003	.002 $\frac{6}{1}$	-.000	.001	-.24
Value.....																
ALL BEVERAGES based on value $\frac{12}{1}$																
Low income	558	3.96	.38		.273	.15	.09	.03	.46	.42	.400	.054	-.040	.009	.29	
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.46		.722	.07	.01	.01	.51	.45	.222	.092	-.038	.016	.35	
Value.....	530	4.47	.50		1.510	.09	.04	.01	.56	.42	.141	.030	-.031	.015	.43	
High income																

COFFEE

[illegible]

TEA 24

[illegible]

**COCOA, CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE
SIRUP**

[illegible]

SOFT DRINKS. FRUIT ADES.

	558	3.96	.52	.273	.04	.02	.01	1.16	.54	.502	.136	—	.042	.023	.27
Low income															
Quantity.....	558	3.96	.52	.273	.04	.02	.01	1.16	.54	.502	.136	—	.042	.023	.27
Value.....	558	3.96		.06	.03	.02	.01	.12	.06	.048	.014	—	.005	.002	.23
Medium income															
Quantity.....	538	4.06	.88	.722	.03	.01	.00	1.50	.75	.453	.270	6/-	.049	.048	.37
Value.....	538	4.06		.10	.02	.00	.00	.16	.10	.038	.029	6/-	.007	.005	.28
High income															
Quantity.....	530	4.47	.71	1.510	.02	.00	.01	1.04	.80	.076	.057	6/-	.045	.027	.16
Value.....	530	4.47		1.510	.02	.00	.00	.12	.08	.014	.007	6/-	.004	.003	.24

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of Table 13, page 150.

TABLE 11.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values	
	Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Income			Household size					
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size									
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent				
MISCELLANEOUS FOODS																	
Based on value																	
Low income.....	558	3.96		.20	.273	.05	.02	.02	.23	.24	.083	.028	—	.016	.005	.12	
Medium income.....	538	4.06		.27	.722	.02	.00	.00	.30	.27	.072	.053	$\frac{6}{-}$	.012	.010	.19
High income.....	530	4.47		.30	1.510	.03	.01	.00	.23	.29	.031	.012	$\frac{6}{-}$	.008	.006	.15
NUTS (shelled weight) AND PEANUT BUTTER																	
Low income	558	3.96	.05		.273	.01	.00	.00	.13	.06	$\frac{6}{-}$	.015	—	.004	.003	.08
Quantity.....	558	3.96		.03	.273	.01	.00	.00	.08	.04	$\frac{6}{-}$	.012	—	.002	.001	.10
Medium income	538	4.06	.08	.05	.722	.00	.00	.00	.13	.06	$\frac{6}{-}$	.021	$\frac{6}{-}$	.002	.004	.18
Quantity.....	538	4.06			.722	.00	.00	.00	.11	.03	$\frac{6}{-}$	.016	$\frac{6}{-}$	.001	.003	.23
Value.....	530	4.47	.10	.06	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.14	.10	$\frac{6}{-}$	.004	$\frac{6}{-}$	.001	.004	.06
High income	530	4.47			1.510	.02	.01	.00	.10	.05	.012	.005	$\frac{6}{-}$	.001	.002	.29
Quantity.....	530	4.47															
Value.....																	
SOUPS except canned strained baby soups																	
Low income	558	3.96	.06	.02	.273	.01	.00	.01	.20	.10	$\frac{6}{-}$.014	.024	—	.009	.004	.06
Quantity.....	558	3.96			.273	.02	.00	.01	.05	.02	$\frac{6}{-}$.004	.006	—	.002	.001	.07
Medium income	538	4.06	.09	.02	.722	.00	.00	.00	.22	.13	$\frac{6}{-}$.010	.039	$\frac{6}{-}$.008	.007	—
Quantity.....	538	4.06			.722	.01	.00	.00	.05	.03	$\frac{6}{-}$.004	.010	$\frac{6}{-}$.002	.002	.12
Value.....	530	4.47	.14	.04	1.510	.02	.01	.00	.27	.13	.027	.015	$\frac{6}{-}$	.006	.007	.29
High income	530	4.47			1.510	.02	.01	.00	.07	.03	.009	.004	$\frac{6}{-}$	.001	.002	.40
Quantity.....	530	4.47															
Value.....																	
CATSUP, CHILI AND BARBECUE SAUCES, TOMATO RELISHES $\frac{15}{16}$																	
Low income	558	3.96	.06	.02	.273	.02	.02	.00	.13	.06	.047	.015	$\frac{6}{-}$	.003	.003	.21
Quantity.....	558	3.96			.273	.02	.02	.00	.03	.01	.012	.004	$\frac{6}{-}$	.001	.001	.22
Medium income	538	4.06	.10	.03	.722	.00	.00	.00	.17	.08	$\frac{6}{-}$.029	.030	$\frac{6}{-}$.000	.005	.20
Quantity.....	538	4.06			.722	.01	.00	.00	.04	.02	$\frac{6}{-}$.009	.008	$\frac{6}{-}$.000	.001	.26
Value.....	530	4.47	.12	.03	1.510	.00	.00	.00	.17	.13	$\frac{6}{-}$.007	.010	$\frac{6}{-}$.000	.005	—
High income	530	4.47			1.510	.00	.00	.00	.04	.03	$\frac{6}{-}$.001	.002	$\frac{6}{-}$.000	.001	.04
Quantity.....	530	4.47															
Value.....																	

Percent

PROCESSED MILK 5/

[illegible]

CREAM

[illegible]

**ICE CREAM, AND LIQUID
ICE CREAM MIX (commercial)**

[illegible]

CHEESE

	Low income	Medium income	High income	Very high income	Very low income	Low income	Medium income	High income	Very high income	Very low income
Quantity.....	710	853	1,000	1,000	1,000	710	853	1,000	1,000	1,000
Value.....	3,27	3,65	4,20	4,20	4,20	3,27	3,65	4,20	4,20	4,20
Quantity.....	710	853	1,000	1,000	1,000	710	853	1,000	1,000	1,000
Value.....	3,27	3,65	4,20	4,20	4,20	3,27	3,65	4,20	4,20	4,20

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values	Percent
	Total of persons	Average number of persons 3/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Income			Household size					
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size	Net effect 3/			Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error			
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000													
CHEESE (con.)																	
High income																	
Quantity.....	953	3.63	.45		2,504	.09	.01	.04		.33	.59	.023	.007	-.054	.008	.13	
Value.....	953	3.63		.22	2,504	.09	.01	.03		.16	.28	.013	.004	-.023	.004	.14	
FATS AND OILS, excluding bacon and salt pork																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	1,043	3.30	.92		.743	.02	.00	.02		.51	1.11	6/-.032	.043	-.049	.012	-.03	
Value.....	1,043	3.30		.32	.743	.06	.00	.04		.19	.40	6/.019	.016	-.028	.004	.05	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	1,015	3.65	.88		1,346	.03	.00	.00		.47	.95	6/.048	.053	-.037	.020	.07	
Value.....	1,015	3.65		.32	1,346	.08	.00	.01		.17	.36	.035	.019	-.022	.008	.14	
High income																	
Quantity.....	1,067	3.60	.88		2,525	.02	.01	.00		.44	.90	.023	.009	-.020	.010	.07	
Value.....	1,067	3.60		.36	2,525	.09	.03	.02		.19	.38	.022	.004	-.020	.005	.15	
BUTTER AND MARGARINE																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	992	3.28	.41		.753	.08	.00	.06		.25	.55	6/.017	.021	-.047	.006	.03	
Value.....	992	3.28		.18	.753	.08	.00	.05		.14	.26	6/.013	.012	-.026	.003	.05	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	1,004	3.65	.41		1,346	.09	.01	.00		.23	.35	.088	.026 6/	-.015	.010	.29	
Value.....	1,004	3.65		.18	1,346	.10	.01	.01		.13	.17	.045	.014	-.013	.005	.32	
High income																	
Quantity.....	1,059	3.61	.45		2,526	.07	.03	.01		.24	.43	.030	.005	-.014	.006	.17	
Value.....	1,059	3.61		.22	2,526	.11	.04	.02		.15	.24	.021	.003	-.017	.004	.23	
BUTTER																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	500	3.15	.36		.791	.10	.00	.08		.22	.51	6/.002	.025	-.049	.008	.01	
Value.....	500	3.15		.24	.791	.10	.00	.08		.15	.35	6/-.005	.017	-.035	.005	-.02	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	587	3.53	.32		1,391	.12	.01	.01		.18	.32	.061	.026	-.025	.010	.27	
Value.....	587	3.53		.21	1,391	.13	.01	.01		.12	.23	.039	.018	-.019	.007	.25	
High income																	
Quantity.....	739	3.48	.37		2,666	.12	.04	.03		.21	.39	.029	.005	-.029	.006	.21	
Value.....	739	3.48		.25	2,666	.13	.04	.04		.15	.28	.020	.004	-.023	.004	.21	

MARGARINE

Low income	660	3.41	.35	.09	.731	.08	.00	.06	.21	.50	6/-	.024	-.042	.006	-.02
Quantity.....	660	3.41			.731	.08	.00	.07	.06	.14	6/-	.007	-.013	.002	-.02
Value.....															
Medium income	666	3.78	.34	.09	1.297	.06	.01	.00	.22	.23	.091	.032	6/-	.012	.35
Quantity.....	666	3.78			1.297	.06	.01	.00	.06	.07	.025	.009	6/-	.003	.34
Value.....															
High income	630	3.83	.33	.08	2.297	.03	.02	.00	.21	.28	.021	.006	6/-	.006	.15
Quantity.....	630	3.83			2.297	.04	.03	.00	.06	.07	.007	.002	6/-	.002	.18
Value.....															

SHORTENING

Low income	826	3.43	.43	.10	.703	.01	.01	.01	.34	.57	-.109	.033	-.020	.008	-.18
Quantity.....	826	3.43			.703	.01	.01	.01	.08	.14	-.017	.008	-.006	.002	-.11
Value.....															
Medium income	747	3.76	.32	.08	1.303	.01	.00	.00	.29	.28	.037	.037	6/-	.014	.15
Quantity.....	747	3.76			1.303	.01	.00	.00	.08	.06	.017	.010	6/-	.004	.26
Value.....															
High income	717	3.78	.26	.07	2.401	.01	.00	.01	.21	.31	6/-	.005	-.013	.006	-.01
Quantity.....	717	3.78			2.401	.01	.00	.01	.06	.08	6/-	.002	-.004	.002	.02
Value.....															

SALAD, COOKING OIL

Low income	184	3.28	.29	.09	.798	.09	.02	.09	.31	.64	-.104	.058	-.082	.019	-.28
Quantity.....	184	3.28			.798	.12	.00	.11	.10	.20	6/-	.018	-.028	.006	-.13
Value.....															
Medium income	294	3.73	.24	.08	1.290	.01	.00	.00	.26	.33	.004	.058	6/-	.022	-.02
Quantity.....	294	3.73			1.290	.03	.00	.01	.08	.15	6/-	.019	-.013	.007	-.14
Value.....															
High income	360	3.71	.25	.09	2.515	.03	.01	.03	.31	.44	6/-	.010	-.040	.013	-.16
Quantity.....	360	3.71			2.515	.03	.00	.02	.11	.15	6/-	.004	-.013	.005	-.08
Value.....															

SALAD DRESSINGS (commercial)

Low income	656	3.47	.22	.07	.762	.02	.00	.01	.20	.26	6/-	.023	-.015	.006	.06
Quantity.....	656	3.47			.762	.04	.00	.03	.06	.10	6/-	.007	-.007	.002	.03
Value.....															
Medium income	797	3.73	.21	.06	1.317	.02	.00	.01	.18	.29	6/-	.023	-.019	.009	-.02
Quantity.....	797	3.73			1.317	.05	.00	.01	.00	.10	.000	.000	-.008	.000	.00
Value.....															
High income	854	3.71	.22	.07	2.479	.01	.00	.01	.17	.27	6/-	.004	-.013	.004	-.03
Quantity.....	854	3.71			2.479	.04	.00	.02	.06	.09	.002	.001	-.006	.001	.07
Value.....															

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size --Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
		Total	Average number of persons 3/	Consumption		Annual income other taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size		
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size							
Percent																
FLOUR AND OTHER CEREAL PRODUCTS																
Low income																
Quantity.....	1,035	3,31	2,13		.734	.04	.03	.00	1.93	2.87	-.977	.163	6/-006	.045	-.34	
Value.....	1,035	3,31		.30	.734	.00	.00	.00	.24	.35	-.041	.020	5/-004	.005	-.10	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	1,010	3,65	1,43		1,343	.00	.00	.00	1.19	1.67	6/-124	.135	6/-020	.052	-.12	
Value.....	1,010	3,65		.27	1,343	.00	.00	.00	.25	.33	5/-012	.028	5/-013	.011	-.06	
High income																
Quantity.....	1,051	3,61	1,15		2,511	.01	.00	.00	.90	1.08	6/-029	.019	.040	.021	-.06	
Value.....	1,051	3,61		.23	2,511	.00	.00	.00	.16	.24	5/-003	.003	6/-001	.004	-.03	
FLOUR other than mixes																
Low income																
Quantity.....	896	3,41	1,17		.707	.03	.02	.00	1.48	1.60	-.612	.137	6/-001	.040	-.37	
Value.....	896	3,41		.11	.707	.02	.01	.00	.15	.16	-.051	.014	5/-002	.004	-.31	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	817	3,74	.66		1,305	.00	.00	.00	.81	.54	6/-039	.102	6/-020	.038	.08	
Value.....	817	3,74		.07	1,305	.00	.00	.00	.22	.09	5/-004	.027	5/-006	.010	.08	
High income																
Quantity.....	844	3,72	.47		2,464	.01	.00	.00	.62	.47	-.023	.014	6/-015	.016	-.12	
Value.....	844	3,72		.04	2,464	.00	.00	.00	.06	.06	-.003	.001	5/-001	.002	-.14	
PREPARED FLOUR MIXES																
Low income																
Quantity.....	335	3,37	.49		.797	.12	.00	.08	.38	.78	6/-018	.058	-.091	.017	.03	
Value.....	335	3,37		.13	.797	.09	.00	.06	.14	.23	5/-010	.021	-.028	.006	.06	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	473	3,79	.46		1,296	.07	.01	.00	.34	.42	.102	.059	6/-026	.021	.29	
Value.....	473	3,79		.12	1,296	.08	.01	.00	.10	.08	.046	.017	5/-003	.006	.47	
High income																
Quantity.....	544	3,80	.43		2,405	.04	.00	.03	.33	.59	6/-001	.009	-.041	.011	.01	
Value.....	544	3,80		.12	2,405	.06	.00	.04	.10	.18	5/-000	.003	-.017	.003	.01	

BREAKFAST CEREALS

Low income	737	3.37	.33	.746	.02	.01	.02	.26	.46	-.053	.026	-.026	.007	-.12
Quantity.....	737	3.37		.746	.01	.00	.01	.09	.11	6/-004	.009	-.005	.002	-.03
Value.....			.09											
Medium income	845	3.77	.31	1.296	.04	.01	.00	.24	.20	.087	.030	6/-001	.011	.36
Quantity.....	845	3.77		1.296	.03	.01	.00	.06	.06	.025	.008	6/-001	.003	.35
Value.....			.09											
High income	875	3.73	.30	2.437	.00	.00	.00	.23	.34	6/-002	.006	6/-009	.006	-.02
Quantity.....	875	3.73		2.437	.00	.00	.00	.06	.10	6/-001	.002	-.003	.002	-.02
Value.....			.08											

OTHER CEREALS, including baby cereals

Low income	898	3.45	.89	.708	.04	.04	.01	1.03	1.54	-.579	.100	-.068	.026	-.46
Quantity.....	898	3.45		.708	.01	.01	.01	.11	.17	-.030	.011	-.008	.003	-.17
Value.....			.12											
Medium income	812	3.80	.52	1.276	.00	.00	.00	.57	.79	6/-083	.074	6/-042	.027	-.20
Quantity.....	812	3.80		1.276	.02	.00	.01	.07	.15	6/-014	.009	-.010	.003	-.19
Value.....			.09											
High income	775	3.81	.41	2.331	.00	.00	.00	.46	.47	6/-001	.013	6/-018	.013	.01
Quantity.....	775	3.81		2.331	.01	.00	.00	.08	.08	6/-003	.002	6/-002	.002	.09
Value.....			.08											

BAKERY PRODUCTS

Low income	995	3.28	1.93	.760	.05	.02	.01	1.22	1.92	.418	.105	-.091	.029	.16
Quantity.....	995	3.28		.760	.07	.03	.01	.32	.42	.151	.028	-.022	.008	.25
Value.....			.46											
Medium income	1008	3.65	2.22	1.344	.02	.00	.00	1.16	2.15	6/-162	.131	6/-042	.031	.10
Quantity.....	1008	3.65		1.344	.03	.00	.00	.34	.62	6/-039	.038	-.029	.015	.09
Value.....			.55											
High income	1064	3.61	2.37	2.523	.00	.00	.00	1.21	2.57	6/-034	.025	6/-031	.028	-.04
Quantity.....	1064	3.61		2.523	.01	.00	.01	.37	.69	6/-006	.008	-.024	.009	.02
Value.....			.62											

BREAD

Low income	962	3.25	1.45	.765	.03	.01	.01	.96	1.52	.222	.084	-.071	.024	.12
Quantity.....	962	3.25		.765	.04	.01	.01	.18	.28	.050	.016	-.015	.004	.14
Value.....			.27											
Medium income	982	3.64	1.58	1.348	.00	.00	.00	.85	1.19	.173	.098	6/-043	.038	.15
Quantity.....	982	3.64		1.348	.01	.00	.00	.16	.25	.034	.019	6/-003	.007	.15
Value.....			.30											
High income	1042	3.61	1.62	2.520	.01	.01	.00	.84	1.75	-.051	.018	6/-001	.020	-.08
Quantity.....	1042	3.61		2.520	.01	.00	.00	.16	.36	-.007	.003	-.007	.004	-.05
Value.....			.31											

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
	Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Household size	Income		Household size				
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size		Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$		Standard error	Net effect $\frac{4}{5}$	Standard error		
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000	Percent											
BAKED GOODS other than bread																
Low income																
Quantity.....	786	3.35	.67		.762	.05	.01	.01	.01	.59	.69	.180	.059	-.048	.016	.20
Value.....	786	3.35		.24	.762	.07	.03	.01	.01	.24	.23	.108	.024	-.019	.007	.33
Medium income																
Quantity.....	910	3.68	.75		1.325	.04	.00	.01	.01	.65	.88	.085	.078	-.067	.030	.15
Value.....	910	3.68		.29	1.325	.05	.00	.01	.01	.26	.33	.044	.032	-.027	.012	.20
High income																
Quantity.....	972	3.64	.86		2.475	.02	.01	.00	.00	.69	.91	.036	.016	-.038	.017	.10
Value.....	972	3.64		.34	2.475	.04	.01	.01	.01	.30	.37	.022	.007	-.020	.007	.15
MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, excluding baby foods																
Low income																
Quantity.....	1,037	3.29	4.00		.746	.10	.04	.01	.01	2.22	3.68	1.291	.185	-.194	.051	.24
Value.....	1,037	3.29		2.13	.746	.17	.09	.02	.02	1.21	1.74	1.032	.100	-.113	.028	.36
Medium income																
Quantity.....	1,015	3.65	4.35		1.346	.13	.01	.01	.01	2.15	3.93	.907	.240	-.222	.093	.28
Value.....	1,015	3.65		2.55	1.346	.18	.02	.01	.01	1.23	2.43	.579	.138	-.179	.053	.30
High income																
Quantity.....	1,067	3.60	4.84		2.525	.11	.01	.06	.06	2.14	6.02	.128	.044	-.417	.050	.07
Value.....	1,067	3.60		3.16	2.525	.18	.04	.06	.06	1.50	3.74	.199	.031	-.299	.035	.16
ALL MEAT																
Low income																
Quantity.....	1,033	3.29	2.85		.746	.10	.05	.01	.01	1.57	2.48	.983	.131	-.111	.036	.26
Value.....	1,033	3.29		1.56	.746	.17	.10	.01	.01	.90	1.23	.785	.075	-.075	.021	.37
Medium income																
Quantity.....	1,015	3.65	3.23		1.346	.08	.01	.01	.01	1.64	3.18	.476	.183	-.162	.071	.20
Value.....	1,015	3.65		1.95	1.346	.15	.01	.01	.01	.99	1.85	.423	.110	-.129	.043	.29
High income																
Quantity.....	1,067	3.60	3.55		2.525	.09	.01	.05	.05	1.67	4.32	.091	.035	-.279	.039	.07
Value.....	1,067	3.60		2.41	2.525	.15	.03	.05	.05	1.22	2.82	.151	.025	-.220	.029	.16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	
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[illegible][illegible]

	86	2,93	.80	.926	.05	.01	.02	.49	.86	.115	.136	.6/-	.057	.047
Low income	86	2,93	.80	.926	.03	.00	.04	.29	.63	.042	.080	-.054	.028	.108
Quantity.....														
Value.....														
Medium income														
Quantity.....	107	3,37	.81	1.433	.07	.00	.01	.60	1.02	.082	.208	.6/-	.096	.14
Value.....	107	3,37		1.433	.12	.00	.02	.42	.7/-	.104	.148	.6/-	.082	.26
High income														
Quantity.....	179	3,36	.91	3.215	.06	.00	.05	.69	1.43	.014	.023	.6/-	.141	.045
Value.....	179	3,36		3.215	.14	.00	.10	.40	1.03	.010	.014	-.115	.026	.05

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See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values	Percent
		Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Household size								
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size									
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000								Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$	Standard error	Net effect $\frac{4}{5}$	Standard error			
LUNCH MEATS (con.)																		
Medium income																		
Quantity.....	805	3.80	.49		1.288	.03	.00	.00	.00	.36	.42	.085	.047 $\frac{4}{5}$ -.011	.017	.23			
Value.....	805	3.80		.28	1.288	.06	.01	.00	.00	.21	.22	.075	.027 $\frac{6}{7}$ -.008	.010	.34			
High income																		
Quantity.....	822	3.79	.48		2.340	.02	.00	.02	.00	.35	.64 $\frac{6}{7}$ -.013	.009	-.035	.009	-.06			
Value.....	822	3.79		.30	2.340	.03	.00	.03	.00	.23	.44 $\frac{6}{7}$ -.007	.006	-.030	.006	-.06			
ALL POULTRY																		
Low income																		
Quantity.....	578	3.26	1.33		.761	.10	.00	.00	.06	.86	1.75 $\frac{4}{5}$	.156	.101	-.165	.028	.09	
Value.....	578	3.26		.67	.761	.12	.03	.03	.04	.45	.76	.205	.052	-.072	.015	.23		
Medium income																		
Quantity.....	575	3.70	1.27		1.329	.15	.02	.00	.00	.96	.82	.540	.145 $\frac{6}{7}$ -.072	.055	.56			
Value.....	575	3.70		.66	1.329	.19	.03	.00	.00	.43	.43	.285	.066 $\frac{6}{7}$ -.038	.025	.57			
High income																		
Quantity.....	654	3.64	1.41		2.526	.09	.00	.00	.05	1.07	1.99	.045	.027	-.190	.032	.08		
Value.....	654	3.64		.78	2.526	.11	.01	.01	.05	.62	1.07	.046	.016	-.110	.018	.15		
CHICKEN																		
Low income																		
Quantity.....	571	3.26	1.28		.761	.14	.00	.00	.08	.76	1.75	.148	.089	-.178	.025	.09		
Value.....	571	3.26		.65	.761	.18	.03	.03	.07	.37	.76	.199	.044	-.078	.012	.23		
Medium income																		
Quantity.....	552	3.68	1.20		1.333	.18	.03	.03	.01	.86	.86	.508	.133	-.090	.051	.56		
Value.....	552	3.68		.62	1.333	.26	.04	.01	.01	.36	.42	.275	.056	-.044	.021	.59		
High income																		
Quantity.....	609	3.65	1.28		2.534	.13	.00	.00	.08	.85	1.90 $\frac{6}{7}$	.033	.022	-.194	.026	.07	
Value.....	609	3.65		.71	2.534	.15	.01	.01	.09	.48	1.03	.035	.012	-.110	.015	.12		

FISH AND SHELLFISH

[illegible]

ALL EGGS

[illegible]

FRESH EGGS

Low income														
Quantity.....	1.016	3.29	.86	.749	.07	.00	.04	.56	1.04	.103	.047	-.079	.013	.09
Value.....	1.016	3.29	.86	.749	.07	.01	.03	.21	.36	.057	.017	-.027	.005	.14
Medium income														
Quantity.....	1.004	3.66	.85	1.342	.06	.00	.01	.47	.90	.095	.054	-.050	.021	.15
Value.....	1.004	3.66	.85	1.342	.07	.01	.00	.17	.31	.043	.019	-.016	.007	.19
High income														
Quantity.....	1.061	3.61	.92	2.526	.06	.03	.01	.49	.91	.053	.010	-.036	.011	.15
Value.....	1.061	3.61	.92	2.526	.08	.04	.01	.19	.33	.026	.004	-.013	.005	.18

SUGARS AND SWEETS

Low income															
Quantity.....	1,024	3,31	1.31	.738	.01	.00	.01	.90	1.64	-.146	.076	-.070	.021	-.08	
Value.....	1,024	3,31	.22	.738	.01	.00	.00	.18	.25	6/ .005	.016	-.009	.004	.02	
Medium income															
Quantity.....	999	3,66	1.22	1,341	.01	.00	.00	.84	1.33	6/ .020	.095	6/ -.036	.036	.02	
Value.....	999	3,66	.26	1,341	.01	.00	.00	.51	.28	6/ .035	.057	6/ -.018	.022	.18	
High income															
Quantity.....	1,049	3,62	1.14	2,521	.00	.00	.00	.78	1.12	6/ .010	.016	6/ -.003	.018	.02	
Value.....	1,049	3,62	.26	2,521	.01	.00	.00	.25	.29	6/ .006	.005	6/ -.009	.006	.05	

SUGAR

Low income														
Quantity.....	1.002	3.31	.93	.737	.02	.00	.02	.69	1.21	$\frac{6}{\sqrt{}}$.089	.059	-.066	.016	-.07
Value.....	1.002	3.31		.737	.01	.00	.01	.08	.13	$\frac{6}{\sqrt{}}$.009	.007	-.007	.002	-.07
Medium income														
Quantity.....	978	3.67	.82	1.338	.01	.00	.00	.64	1.01	$\frac{6}{\sqrt{}}$.026	.072 $\frac{6}{\sqrt{}}$ -.043	.028	-.04	-.04
Value.....	978	3.67		1.338	.00	.00	.00	.48	.16	$\frac{6}{\sqrt{}}$.001	.04 $\frac{6}{\sqrt{}}$ -.015	.021	-.02	-.02

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class										Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination				Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values	
										Average number of persons 3/		Consumption		Annual income other taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Income		Household size		Income elasticity at mean values			
										Total	Y/	Quantity	Value			Income	Household size			Net effect 3/	Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error				
Number										Number		Dollars		\$1,000		Percent											
SUGAR (con.)																											
High income										1,024		.74		2,505		.00		.59		.77		.012 6/		.014		.02	
Quantity.....										3,64						.00		.07		.09		.001 6/		.002		-.02	
Value.....										3,64				2,505		.00		.07									
SIRUPS, MOLASSES, HONEY																											
Low income										385		.36		.668		.01		.37		.47		.053 6/		.013		-.13	
Quantity.....										3,54						.01		.11		.013		-.019		.003		-.03	
Value.....										3,54				.668		.03		.09									
Medium income										407		.27		1,243		.00		.28		.27		.054 6/		.019		.08	
Quantity.....										3,93				1,243		.01		.07		.09		.010 6/		.005		.00	
Value.....										3,93						.00		.07									
High income										412		.22		2,435		.00		.17		.24		.005 6/		.006		.02	
Quantity.....										3,88						.00		.06		.08		.002		.002		.08	
Value.....										3,88				2,435		.04		.02									
JELLIES, JAMS, etc.																											
Low income										607		.31		.742		.02		.26		.46		.030		.008		-.13	
Quantity.....										3,44						.01		.14		.008		-.011		.002		-.06	
Value.....										3,44				.742		.05		.07									
Medium income										680		.26		1,274		.03		.29		.16		.043 6/		.015		.44	
Quantity.....										3,80				1,274		.01		.07		.05		.011 6/		.004		.45	
Value.....										3,80						.00		.07									
High income										750		.23		2,508		.02		.20		.32		.005		.005		-.03	
Quantity.....										3,73						.00		.06		.12		.002		.002		.00	
Value.....										3,73				2,508		.04		.03									
CANDIES (commercial)																											
Low income										329		.25		.715		.04		.24		.32		.043		.010		.11	
Quantity.....										3,62						.02		.15		.12		.026 6/		.006		.37	
Value.....										3,62				.715		.01		.15									
Medium income										504		.26		1,274		.00		.23		.01		.039 6/		.015		.87	
Quantity.....										3,80				1,274		.05		.15		-.03		.025 6/		.010		1.11	
Value.....										3,80						.00		.15									
High income										531		.31		2,347		.02		.28		.40		.009		.010		.03	
Quantity.....										3,84						.00		.24		.30		.008		.008		.14	
Value.....										3,84				2,347		.06		.02				-.027		.030			

POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

[illegible]

FRESH POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

[illegible]

FROZEN POTATOES AND SWEET- POTATOES

[illegible]

**CANNED AND DEHYDRATED
POTATOES AND SWEET -
POTATOES**

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

FRESH VEGETABLES 9/

[illegible]

OTHER GREEN FRESH VEGETABLES 9/

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FRESH TOMATOES 9/

[illegible]

OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES 9/

[illegible]

FRESH FRUIT 10/

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values	
	Total	Average number of persons y	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income	Standard error	Net effect 3/	Household size		Standard error
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size								
		Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent	
FRESH FRUIT(con.) 10/																
High income																
Quantity.....	1,029	3,63	3,62		2,515	.09	.04	.01	.01	2,91	3,58	.373	.061	-.250	.069	.26
Value.....	1,029	3,63		.49	2,515	.14	.08	.01	.01	.39	.42	.074	.008	-.031	.009	.38
FRESH CITRUS FRUIT 10/																
Low income																
Quantity.....	611	3,29	1,78		.761	.08	.01	.04	.04	1,49	2,25	.370	.166	-.229	.048	.16
Value.....	611	3,29		.15	.761	.10	.01	.05	.05	.12	.20	.028	.013	-.021	.004	.14
Medium income																
Quantity.....	710	3,70	1,74		1,327	.07	.00	.01	.01	1,41	2,31	.155	.194	-.208	.074	.12
Value.....	710	3,70		.16	1,327	.11	.00	.01	.01	.12	.19	.029	.017	-.019	.007	.24
High income																
Quantity.....	832	3,68	2,00		2,522	.09	.02	.03	.03	1,80	2,47	.158	.041	-.238	.048	.20
Value.....	832	3,68		.18	2,522	.14	.06	.02	.02	.17	.18	.029	.004	-.018	.004	.38
FRESH FRUIT other than citrus 10/																
Low income																
Quantity.....	796	3,31	2,03		.761	.02	.00	.01	.01	2,88	2,42	.326	.284	-.194	.077	.12
Value.....	796	3,31		.30	.761	.04	.00	.03	.03	.33	.42	.020	.032	-.041	.009	.05
Medium income																
Quantity.....	905	3,65	1,92		1,339	.03	.00	.00	.00	1,89	2,33	.136	.228	-.163	.089	.10
Value.....	905	3,65		.30	1,339	.07	.00	.01	.01	.25	.37	.038	.030	-.034	.012	.17
High income																
Quantity.....	967	3,65	2,13		2,525	.05	.02	.01	.01	2,19	2,15	.202	.046	-.146	.053	.24
Value.....	967	3,65		.36	2,525	.10	.04	.01	.01	.33	.35	.046	.007	-.028	.008	.32
FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES except frozen potatoes (commercial)																
Low income																
Quantity.....	227	3,15	.49		.855	.11	.01	.06	.06	.40	.67	.092	.075	-.082	.023	.16
Value.....	227	3,15		.18	.855	.11	.01	.05	.05	.14	.23	.043	.027	-.028	.008	.20
Medium income																
Quantity.....	391	3,48	.51		1,391	.11	.04	.00	.00	.38	.03	.289	.072 6/	.022	.030	.78
Value.....	391	3,48		.19	1,391	.13	.04	.00	.00	.15	.01	.118	.028 6/	.006	.012	.86
High income																
Quantity.....	574	3,58	.56		2,662	.12	.02	.05	.05	.41	.72	.037	.010	-.071	.013	.18
Value.....	574	3,58		.20	2,662	.11	.02	.05	.05	.16	.28	.012	.004	-.029	.005	.15

FROZEN FRUITS (commercial)

	53	3.04	.38	.862	.18	.00	.12	.26	.66	.096	.10
Low income	53	3.04	.38	.862	.18	.00	.12	.26	.66	.096	.10
Quantity.....	53	3.04	.38	.862	.18	.00	.12	.26	.66	.096	.10
Value.....			.16		.15	.00	.11	.11	.29	.041	.02
Medium income	115	3.39	.33	1.438	.12	.06	.01	.18	.01	.059	.69
Quantity.....	115	3.39	.33	1.438	.12	.06	.01	.18	.01	.059	.69
Value.....			.15		.16	.00	.00	.08	.056	.012	.52
High income	163	3.56	.34	2.526	.11	.04	.06	.20	.46	.012	.08
Quantity.....	163	3.56	.34	2.526	.11	.04	.06	.20	.46	.012	.08
Value.....			.15		.14	.01	.07	.08	.20	.005	.10

FROZEN VEGETABLES except
potatoes and sweet potatoes

[illegible]

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

ANNEXED TABLE 3. YIELD TABLES except potatoes and sweet potatoes (commercial)															
Low income															
Quantity.....	843	3,335	1,443	.758	.03	.00	.02	1.19	1.70	6/	.148	.112	-.116	.031	.08
Value.....	843	3,335	.27	.758	.04	.01	.01	.23	.30		.050	.022	-.020	.006	.14
Medium income															
Quantity.....	918	3,667	1,555	1,331	.04	.00	.01	1.13	2.02	6/	.055	.136	-.150	.052	.05
Value.....	918	3,667	.31	1,331	.05	.00	.01	.24	.42	6/	.015	.029	-.034	.011	.06
High income															
Quantity.....	982	3,662	1,663	2,498	.02	.00	.02	1.18	2.04	6/	.001	.024	-.116	.029	.00
Value.....	982	3,662	.34	2,498	.03	.00	.02	.26	.42	6/	.008	.006	-.026	.006	.06

CANNED FRUITS except baby foods (commercial)

Low Income	437	3.33	.81	.17	.784	.09	.00	.07	.68	1.35	6/- .028	.093	-.155	.028
Quantity	437	3.33			.784	.10	.00	.07	.14	.28	6/ .003	.01	-.032	.006
Value	437	3.33			.784	.10	.00	.07	.14	.28	6/ .003	.01	-.032	.006
Low Income	437	3.33	.81	.17	.784	.09	.00	.07	.68	1.35	6/- .028	.093	-.155	.028
Quantity	437	3.33			.784	.10	.00	.07	.14	.28	6/ .003	.01	-.032	.006
Value	437	3.33			.784	.10	.00	.07	.14	.28	6/ .003	.01	-.032	.006

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
		Total of persons $\frac{1}{3}$	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{3}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on			Income		Household size		
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size		Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$	Standard error			
													Constant term	Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$		Standard error	Standard error
		Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000	Percent				Percent				
CANNED FRUITS except baby foods (commercial) (con.)															
Medium income															
	Quantity.....	601	3.65	.82		1.343	.10	.00	.02	.61	1.10	$\frac{6}{100}$	.088	-.113	.035
	Value.....	601	3.65		.17	1.343	.11	.00	.02	.13	.22	$\frac{6}{100}$	.019	-.023	.007
High income															
	Quantity.....	720	3.68	.90		2.537	.10	.01	.06	.69	1.27	.037	.017	-.124	.019
	Value.....	720	3.68		.19	2.537	.12	.01	.06	.15	.27	.011	.004	-.027	.004
STRAINED OR CHOPPED CANNED FRUITS (commercial)															
Low income															
	Quantity.....	76	4.48	.38		.629	.18	.05	.01	.32	.27	.380	.189	$\frac{6}{100}$ -.028	.033
	Value.....	76	4.48		.12	.629	.13	.02	.02	.10	.13	$\frac{6}{100}$	.058	$\frac{6}{100}$ -.012	.010
Medium income															
	Quantity.....	137	4.20	.39		1.090	.09	.00	.01	.30	.48	$\frac{6}{100}$	.155	$\frac{6}{100}$ -.046	.040
	Value.....	137	4.20		.12	1.090	.11	.00	.01	.09	.17	.026	.048	$\frac{6}{100}$ -.018	.013
High income															
	Quantity.....	102	4.48	.48		1.929	.14	.00	.11	.51	1.04	.002	.050	-.126	.037
	Value.....	102	4.48		.16	1.929	.17	.01	.09	.16	.29	$\frac{6}{100}$	.015	-.036	.011
CANNED VEGETABLES except baby foods (commercial)															
Low income															
	Quantity.....	750	3.36	1.07		.753	.03	.00	.02	.90	1.30	$\frac{6}{100}$	.089	-.086	.024
	Value.....	750	3.36		.18	.753	.04	.00	.02	.16	.22	.026	.015	-.016	.004
Medium income															
	Quantity.....	817	3.70	1.03		1.312	.05	.00	.00	.74	.96	.188	.099	$\frac{6}{100}$ -.048	.038
	Value.....	817	3.70		.18	1.312	.08	.01	.00	.15	.15	.056	.019	$\frac{6}{100}$ -.009	.007
High income															
	Quantity.....	865	3.69	1.01		2.369	.01	.00	.01	.79	1.27	$\frac{6}{100}$ -.006	.020	-.066	.021
	Value.....	865	3.69		.19	2.369	.03	.00	.02	.15	.24	$\frac{6}{100}$	.004	-.016	.004

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size --Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values	
	Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Household size	Income		Standard error	Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$	Standard error	Net effect $\frac{4}{5}$		Standard error
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size									
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000											Percent		
CANNED VEGETABLE JUICE ^{11/}																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	152	3.46	.89		.779	.07	.00	.03	.60	1.12	$\frac{6}{5}$.093	.156	-.088	.038	.08		
Value.....	152	3.46		.09	.779	.05	.00	.02	.07	.11	$\frac{6}{5}$.014	.017	-.007	.004	.11		
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	243	3.52	.81		1.377	.14	.03	.00	.51	.33	.359	.125 $\frac{6}{5}$	-.004	.052	.61		
Value.....	243	3.52		.09	1.377	.16	.03	.00	.06	.05	.041	.015 $\frac{6}{5}$	-.003	.006	.60		
High income																	
Quantity.....	314	3.57	.82		2.684	.10	.01	.06	.50	1.11	$\frac{6}{5}$.023	.017	-.099	.022	.08		
Value.....	314	3.57		.09	2.684	.15	.02	.08	.05	.12	.005	.002	-.012	.002	.14		
FROZEN JUICE (concentrated)																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	140	3.23	.44		.802	.03	.00	.02	.37	.61	$\frac{6}{5}$.021	.087	-.047	.025	-.04		
Value.....	140	3.23		.15	.802	.05	.00	.04	.12	.23	$\frac{6}{5}$.006	.027	-.020	.008	-.03		
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	281	3.57	.44		1.356	.10	.03	.00	.30	.16	.194	.068 $\frac{6}{5}$	.004	.028	.60	
Value.....	281	3.57		.15	1.356	.10	.02	.00	.10	.07	.062	.024 $\frac{6}{5}$	-.001	.010	.55		
High income																	
Quantity.....	405	3.67	.51		2.543	.04	.01	.01	.43	.56	.031	.017	-.036	.017	.16		
Value.....	405	3.67		.17	2.543	.03	.00	.02	.15	.22	$\frac{6}{5}$.003	.006	-.015	.006	.05		
DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ^{12/}																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	552	3.56	.48		.677	.01	.00	.01	.37	.60	$\frac{6}{5}$.042	.045	-.025	.011	-.06		
Value.....	552	3.56		.09	.677	.04	.00	.03	.08	.13	$\frac{6}{5}$.004	.010	-.010	.002	.03		
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	428	3.89	.33		1.253	.04	.01	.00	.28	.18	.111	.052 $\frac{6}{5}$	.004	.018	.42	
Value.....	428	3.89		.07	1.253	.10	.02	.00	.07	.04	.040	.013 $\frac{6}{5}$	-.002	.005	.64		
High income																	
Quantity.....	430	3.73	.31		2.432	.02	.00	.01	.27	.40	$\frac{6}{5}$.002	.009	-.024	.010	.02		
Value.....	430	3.73		.08	2.432	.05	.00	.03	.09	.12	$\frac{6}{5}$.002	.003	-.012	.003	.05		

DRIED FRUITS 12/

	199	3.07	.34	.10	.805	.14	.00	.11	.24	.59	6/-	.016	.047	-.076	.015	-.04
Low income																
Quantity.....	199	3.07	.34	.10	.805	.14	.00	.11	.24	.59	6/-	.016	.047	-.076	.015	-.04
Value.....	199	3.07	.34	.10	.805	.14	.00	.09	.08	.17	6/-	.004	.015	-.022	.005	-.03
Medium income																
Quantity.....	217	3.72	.24	.07	1.309	.23	.02	.01	.16	.24	.27	.040	.044	-.031	.017	.49
Value.....	217	3.72	.24	.07	1.309	.26	.03	.01	.06	.20	.07	.007	.017	-.011	.007	.68
High income																
Quantity.....	265	3.71	.27	.09	2.584	.12	.00	.10	.24	.51	6/-	.008	.009	-.059	.011	-.07
Value.....	265	3.71	.27	.09	2.584	.11	.00	.08	.10	.18	6/-	.002	.004	-.022	.005	-.05

DRIED VEGETABLES 12/

	Quantity	Value	Medium income	Quantity	Value	High income	Quantity	Value	Medium income	Quantity	Value	High income
Low income	439	3.74	.45	.632	.01	.00	.35	.55	.049	.011	.10	.08
Quantity	439	3.74	.45	.632	.01	.00	.35	.55	.049	.011	.10	.08
Value	439	3.74	.45	.632	.01	.00	.35	.55	.049	.011	.10	.08
Medium income	283	4.03	.32	1.199	.01	.00	.27	.10	.065	.021	.43	.42
Quantity	283	4.03	.32	1.199	.01	.00	.27	.10	.065	.021	.43	.42
Value	283	4.03	.32	1.199	.02	.01	.05	.03	.013	.002	.04	.02
High income	224	3.90	.28	2.126	.02	.02	.24	.18	.015	.010	.21	.17
Quantity	224	3.90	.28	2.126	.02	.01	.04	.05	.003	.000	.002	.02
Value	224	3.90	.28	2.126	.02	.01	.04	.05	.003	.000	.002	.02

ALL BEVERAGES based on value 13/

Low income.....	1,019	52	.741	.11	.05	.01	.45	.42	.287	.037	-.032	.41
Medium income.....	1,342	71	1.342	.09	.01	.00	.75	.52	.294	.085	-.054	.55
High income.....	1,059	94	2.521	.05	.00	.02	1.12	1.25	.93	.293	-.142	.14
Total.....	3,420	217	4.712	.25	.05	.03	2.32	2.19	1.51	.665	-.232	.10

COFFEE

	921	3.23	.28	.756	.05	.00	.03	.30	.41	.018	.026	-.043	.008	.05
Low income														
Quantity.....	921	3.23	.28	.756	.05	.00	.03	.30	.41	.018	.026	-.043	.008	.05
Value.....	921	3.23	.28	.756	.15	.02	.07	.19	.37	.070	.017	-.040	.005	.18
Medium income														
Quantity.....	947	3.65	.28	1.340	.13	.02	.00	.22	.16	.126	.026	5/-	.010	.60
Value.....	947	3.65	.29	1.340	.21	.04	.00	.19	.15	.144	.022	5/-	.009	.65
High income														
Quantity.....	1,019	3.61	.30	2.526	.11	.00	.07	.23	.47	.036	.005	-.030	.006	.05
Value.....	1,019	3.61	.32	2.526	.15	.00	.09	.21	.49	.010	.005	-.034	.005	.08

TEA 14/

	264	3.47	.11	.765	.08	.00	.04	.15	.18	.017	.026	-.024	.007
Low income													
Quantity.....	264	3.47	.11	.765	.08	.00	.04	.15	.18	.017	.026	-.024	.007
Value.....	264	3.47	.16	.765	.27	.04	.12	.10	.22	.057	.018	-.058	.005
Medium income													
Quantity.....	308	3.65	.10	1.344	.15	.01	.01	.08	.10	.031	.015	-.011	.006
Value.....	308	3.65	.15	1.344	.30	.05	.01	.09	.12	.071	.018	-.015	.007
High income													
Quantity.....	300	3.85	.10	2.199	.09	.00	.06	.10	.16	.001	.004	-.016	.004
Value.....	300	3.85	.16	2.199	.23	.00	.17	.09	.28	.004	.005	-.032	.004

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size --Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values	
		Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Portion on		Net effect 3/			Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error			
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size									
Number		Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000	Percent												
COCOA, CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE SIRUP																		
Low income		200	3.91	.10		.671	.03	.01	.00	.15	.08	.052	.031	2/-002	.007	.33		
Quantity.....		200	3.91		.05	.671	.05	.02	.00	.05	.04	.023	.011	2/-002	.003	.29		
Medium income		301	3.97	.10		1.205	.01	.00	.00	.10	.08	.020	.025	2/-002	.009	.26		
Quantity.....		301	3.97		.05	1.205	.02	.00	.00	.05	.05	2/ .010	.012	2/-002	.004	.22		
Value.....																		
High income		307	4.09	.10		2.155	.01	.00	.01	.12	.14	2/-007	.006	2/-007	.005	-.16		
Quantity.....		307	4.09		.05	2.155	.02	.00	.02	.05	.08	2/-002	.002	-005	.002	-.10		
Value.....																		
SOFT DRINKS, FRUIT ADES																		
Low income		534	3.51	1.44		.744	.06	.01	.02	1.36	1.60	.403	.170	-1.32	.044	.21		
Quantity.....		534	3.51		.17	.744	.07	.01	.03	.15	.22	.036	.019	-020	.005	.16		
Value.....																		
Medium income		692	3.72	1.52		1.308	.09	.00	.01	1.36	1.71	.346	.196	-1.72	.072	.30		
Quantity.....		692	3.72		.17	1.308	.09	.01	.00	.15	.16	.052	.022	-014	.003	.38		
Value.....																		
High income		760	3.66	1.68		2.491	.03	.00	.02	1.43	2.03	.059	.034	-1.37	.040	.09		
Quantity.....		760	3.66		.20	2.491	.05	.01	.02	.13	.26	.009	.004	-021	.005	.11		
Value.....																		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES																		
based on value 11/12																		
Low income		172	3.42		.71	.838	.11	.02	.01	.56	.67	.304	.152	2/-061	.040	.36		
Quantity.....		270	3.61		.93	1.372	.12	.01	.01	.99	1.06	.298	.219	-1.46	.037	.44		
Value.....					1.31	2.521	.09	.02	.03	1.44	1.75	.133	.053	-2.13	.063	.25		
Medium income		338	3.62															
Quantity.....																		
Value.....																		
MISCELLANEOUS FOODS																		
based on value																		
Low income		934	3.35		.29	.743	.03	.02	.00	.25	.24	.100	.023	2/-006	.006	.25		
Quantity.....		978	3.68		.36	1.333	.03	.00	.01	.28	.47	.006	.032	-029	.012	.02		
Value.....					.43	2.522	.05	.03	.00	.42	.30	.052	.009	2/-001	.010	.30		
High income		1,025	3.63															
Quantity.....																		
Value.....																		

**NUTS (shelled weight) AND
PEANUT BUTTER**

[illegible]

SOUPS except canned
strained baby soups

[illegible]

CATSUP, CHILI AND BARBECUE
SAUCES, TOMATO RELISHES 15/

	24	.767	.03	.01	.21	.26	.030	.008	.14
Low income									
Quantity.....	426	3.46		.00	.01	.26	.042	.016	.14
Value.....	426	3.46	.05	.01	.02	.07	.010	.002	.14
Medium income									
Quantity.....	587	3.83	.01	.00	.16	.16	.035	.010	.22
Value.....	587	3.83	.04	.00	.04	.05	.006	.002	.15
High income									
Quantity.....	634	3.83	.02	.00	.17	.27	.002	.005	-.03
Value.....	634	3.83	.04	.00	.04	.07	.000	.001	.00

PICKLES, OLIVES, RELISHES
other than tomato 15/

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 127.

TABLE 12.--NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size --Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size		
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size							
	Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent	
PUDDINGS, PIE FILLINGS, MISCELLANEOUS SWEETS (commercial)															
Low income															
Quantity.....	379	3.36	.20		.776	.07	.03	.01	.20	.18	.098	.030	-.016	.008	.37
Value.....	379	3.36		.08	.776	.09	.03	.02	.07	.08	.031	.010	-.007	.003	.30
Medium income															
Quantity.....	483	3.78	.20		1.286	.03	.01	.00	.21	.16	.055	.034	6/-.007	.013	.35
Value.....	483	3.78		.08	1.286	.05	.01	.00	.08	.07	.024	.013	6/-.004	.005	.38
High income															
Quantity.....	527	3.74	.23		2.494	.05	.02	.01	.31	.23	.031	.009	-.021	.011	.33
Value.....	527	3.74		.09	2.494	.06	.02	.01	.11	.11	.010	.003	-.010	.004	.26
OTHER MIXTURES, PREPARED OR PARTIALLY PREPARED FOODS including all baby foods not included elsewhere															
Low income															
Quantity.....	305	3.59	.55		.730	.09	.01	.04	.43	.71	6/.115	.076	-.067	.019	.15
Value.....	305	3.59		.20	.730	.05	.00	.03	.19	.29	6/.016	.033	-.026	.009	.06
Medium income															
Quantity.....	400	3.83	.57		1.275	.01	.00	.01	.88	1.14	6/-.124	.165	-.109	.061	-.28
Value.....	400	3.83		.20	1.275	.08	.00	.01	.19	.24	6/.042	.037	-.024	.014	.26
High income															
Quantity.....	428	3.87	.56		2.437	.03	.00	.02	.47	.69	6/.014	.014	-.043	.017	.06
Value.....	428	3.87		.24	2.437	.06	.02	.02	.29	.30	.022	.008	-.027	.010	.22

- 1/ The number of persons in a household was obtained by dividing total number of meals served in the home during the week by 21. This measure therefore is equivalent to the number of persons eating all meals at home. Households in which there was only one member by this measure were not included in this study.
- 2/ Consumption in 1 week, spring 1955. Includes home produced food and food received as a gift or for pay as well as purchased food unless otherwise indicated. Income is for the calendar year 1954 after income taxes. Income per person was obtained by dividing family income by the number of persons in the household (see footnote 1). Nonfarm households were classified by income as follows:

<u>Income class</u>	
<u>after income taxes</u>	
Low	Less than \$3,400
Medium	\$3,400 to \$5,000
High	\$5,000 and over
- 3/ Pounds or dollars by which weekly consumption per person changes for each \$1,000 increase in annual family income per person after income taxes after allowing for effects of household size.
- 4/ Pounds or dollars by which weekly consumption per person changes when household size increases by one person, after allowing for effects of income.

- 5/ Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the dairy products are equivalent in calcium.
- 6/ Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.
- 7/ Includes cows' and goats' milk.
- 8/ Includes buttermilk, skim milk, yoghurt, chocolate milk, half-and-half or extra rich.
- 9/ Includes home canned and frozen vegetables that were brought into the home in fresh form.
- 10/ Includes home canned and frozen fruits that were brought into the home in fresh form.
- 11/ Includes both commercially and home canned or frozen juices. Single-strength equivalent basis.
- 12/ Includes both commercially and home dried products. Dried weight basis.
- 13/ Includes purchases of alcoholic beverages and purchases of tea rather than consumption.
- 14/ Purchases.
- 15/ Includes both commercial and home made products.

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS
Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size

[illegible]

FRESH FLUID MILK 8/

[illegible]

PROCESSED MILK 5/

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Low income																	
Quantity.....	165	4.19	2.47	.254	.05	.01	.05	2.35	3.74	6/-	-.972	.989	-.245	.084			
Value.....	165	4.19		.254	.08	.00	.07	.11	.22	6/-	-.029	.047	-.014	.004			
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	184	4.05	2.03	.721	.05	.02	.00	2.27	1.31	1.298	.693	6/-	-.054	.110			
Value.....	184	4.05		.721	.04	.01	.00	.14	.27	6/-	.056	.042	-.006	.007			
High income																	
Quantity.....	161	4.89	1.91	1.393	.03	.00	.02	2.17	2.76	6/-	-.013	.197	-.168	.090			
Value.....	161	4.89		1.393	.03	.00	.02	.12	.17	6/-	.003	.011	-.009	.005			

CREAM

[illegible]

ICE CREAM, AND LIQUID
ICE CREAM MIX (commercial)

[illegible]

CHEESE

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size—Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
	Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Portion on		Income			Household size				
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size	Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$			Standard error	Net effect $\frac{4}{5}$	Standard error		
	Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent		
CHEESE (con.)																
High income																
Quantity.....	425	4.53	.42	.18	1.507	.08	.00	.05	.37	.62	$\frac{6}{7}$	.019	.023	-.050	.011
Value.....	425	4.53			1.507	.10	.01	.04	.14	.24		.016	.009	-.018	.004	
FATS AND OILS, excluding bacon and salt pork																
Low income																
Quantity.....	555	3.97	1.19	.40	.274	.05	.00	.04	.63	1.42	$\frac{6}{7}$	.067	.074	-.060	.012
Value.....	555	3.97			.274	.09	.01	.06	.24	.50		.071	.028	-.029	.005	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	537	4.07	1.15	.39	.722	.04	.00	.02	.56	1.41	$\frac{6}{7}$	.024	.100	-.060	.018
Value.....	537	4.07			.722	.06	.00	.01	.21	.43	$\frac{6}{7}$	.054	.038	-.019	.007
High income																
Quantity.....	528	4.47	1.06	.40	1.511	.05	.00	.04	.51	1.33	$\frac{6}{7}$	.002	.028	-.060	.013
Value.....	528	4.47			1.511	.09	.00	.05	.21	.52	$\frac{6}{7}$	.011	.011	-.029	.005
BUTTER AND MARGARINE																
Low income																
Quantity.....	499	3.87	.48	.25	.283	.13	.01	.11	.28	.64		.055	.034	-.047	.006	
Value.....	499	3.87			.283	.09	.00	.07	.18	.33	$\frac{6}{7}$	.034	.022	-.024	.004
Medium income																
Quantity.....	510	4.06	.46	.23	.727	.12	.02	.02	.25	.48		.130	.046	-.027	.008	
Value.....	510	4.06			.727	.06	.01	.01	.17	.23		.071	.031	-.011	.006	
High income																
Quantity.....	518	4.44	.48	.25	1.511	.07	.00	.04	.27	.63	$\frac{6}{7}$	.004	.015	-.035	.007
Value.....	518	4.44			1.511	.06	.00	.03	.17	.32	$\frac{6}{7}$	.008	.010	-.019	.005

BUTTER

[illegible]

MARGARINE

[illegible]

SHORTENING

[illegible]

SALAD, COOKING OIL

[illegible]

SALAD DRESSINGS (commercial)

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

BREAKFAST CEREALS

[illegible]

OTHER CEREALS, including

by cereals														
Low income														
Quantity.....	474	4.13	1.77	.265	.01	.01	.00	1.71	1.92	-.515	.206	6/- .005	.035	-.08
Value.....	474	4.13		.265	.01	.01	.00	.13	.18	-.030	.015	6/- .003	.003	-.05
Medium income														
Quantity.....	444	4.27	.89	.682	.01	.01	.00	1.05	1.22	-.361	.219	6/- .019	.036	-.28
Value.....	444	4.27		.682	.00	.00	.00	.11	.12	6/- .021	.022	6/- .001	.004	-.13
High income														
Quantity.....	456	4.63	.55	1.433	.00	.00	.00	.67	.58	6/- .003	.042	6/- .006	.019	-.01
Value.....	456	4.63		1.433	.01	.00	.00	.07	.08	8/- .006	.004	6/- .001	.002	.10

BAKERY PRODUCTS

[illegible]

BREAD

	Quantity	Value	Medium income	Quantity	Value	High income	Quantity	Value
Low income	418	3.67	1.18	306	.13	.03	.88	1.23
Quantity.....	418	3.67	1.18	306	.13	.03	.88	1.23
Value.....	418	3.67	1.18	306	.13	.03	.16	.28
Medium income	466	3.96	1.37	734	.07	.01	.86	1.45
Quantity.....	466	3.96	1.37	734	.07	.01	.16	.27
Value.....	466	3.96	1.37	734	.07	.01	.030	.052
High income	489	4.46	1.52	1,517	.02	.00	1.00	1.76
Quantity.....	489	4.46	1.52	1,517	.02	.00	.18	.32
Value.....	489	4.46	1.52	1,517	.02	.00	5/ .042	5/ .014

BAKED GOODS other than

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size—Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
	Total	Average number of persons y/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Income			Household size				
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size	Net effect 3/			Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error		
	Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent		
BAKED GOODS other than bread (con.)																
Medium income																
Quantity.....	405	4.09	.59		.722	.09	.01	.02	.49	.71	.154	.103	-.056	.019	.19	
Value.....	405	4.09		.20	.722	.09	.02	.01	.19	.18	.112	.040	-.013	.007	.39	
High income																
Quantity.....	466	4.54	.55		1.479	.04	.00	.02	.48	.70	.031	.029	-.043	.014	.08	
Value.....	466	4.54		.19	1.479	.05	.00	.02	.18	.24	.015	.011	-.015	.005	.11	
MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, excluding baby foods																
Low income																
Quantity.....	544	3.93	3.70		.277	.12	.02	.09	2.30	4.76	.825	.272	-.327	.046	.06	
Value.....	544	3.93		1.75	.277	.15	.03	.09	1.14	2.26	.546	.135	-.169	.023	.09	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	535	4.05	4.34		.724	.14	.00	.05	2.24	5.41	.605	.402	-.371	.072	.10	
Value.....	535	4.05		2.15	.724	.16	.01	.05	1.11	2.56	.452	.200	-.182	.036	.15	
High income																
Quantity.....	530	4.47	4.79		1.510	.13	.02	.05	2.67	5.68	.466	.146	-.356	.070	.15	
Value.....	530	4.47		2.42	1.510	.18	.04	.05	1.26	2.69	.331	.069	-.173	.033	.21	
ALL MEAT																
Low income																
Quantity.....	535	3.93	2.56		.279	.10	.01	.03	1.66	3.31	.461	.197	-.222	.033	.05	
Value.....	535	3.93		1.24	.279	.12	.02	.08	.88	1.63	.334	.104	-.121	.018	.07	
Medium income																
Quantity.....	532	4.06	3.25		.724	.14	.01	.04	1.66	3.75	.639	.298	-.239	.054	.14	
Value.....	532	4.06		1.66	.724	.15	.01	.03	.89	1.84	.444	.161	-.121	.029	.19	
High income																
Quantity.....	529	4.47	3.63		1.509	.13	.02	.05	1.97	4.30	.351	.108	-.269	.052	.15	
Value.....	529	4.47		1.89	1.509	.15	.03	.05	1.04	2.14	.241	.057	-.137	.027	.19	

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size—Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values
		Total of persons 1/	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income other taxes	Multiple	Partial on				Income		Household size		
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size							
Number		Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000										Percent	
LUNCH MEATS (con.)																
High income																
Quantity.....	406	4.65	.50		1.430	.02	.00	.01	.39	.64	6/	-.012	.027	-.027	.012	-.03
Value.....	406	4.65		.27	1.430	.02	.00	.01	.21	.33	5/	.007	.014	-.014	.006	.04
ALL POULTRY																
Low income																
Quantity.....	283	3.88	1.55		.278	.11	.01	.08	1.28	2.18		.352	.182	-.187	.038	.06
Value.....	283	3.88		.72	.278	.10	.02	.07	.64	1.01		.204	.091	-.086	.019	.08
Medium income																
Quantity.....	266	3.99	1.46		.713	.10	.01	.02	1.24	1.49		.639	.342	-.123	.058	.31
Value.....	266	3.99		.67	.713	.09	.01	.02	.57	.70		.280	.158	-.056	.027	.29
High income																
Quantity.....	278	4.46	1.43		1.547	.07	.02	.01	1.20	1.49		.204	.080	-.085	.043	.22
Value.....	278	4.46		.66	1.547	.08	.02	.02	.59	.69		.103	.039	-.043	.021	.24
CHICKEN																
Low income																
Quantity.....	278	3.89	1.50		.278	.10	.00	.09	1.23	2.20	5/	.154	.175	-.192	.037	.03
Value.....	278	3.89		.70	.278	.09	.00	.08	.60	1.02	5/	.083	.086	-.089	.018	.03
Medium income																
Quantity.....	259	4.00	1.37		.713	.14	.02	.02	.93	1.42		.559	.261	-.110	.044	.29
Value.....	259	4.00		.63	.713	.14	.02	.02	.40	.62		.279	.114	-.045	.019	.31
High income																
Quantity.....	270	4.44	1.35		1.558	.09	.03	.02	.99	1.36		.201	.066	-.074	.036	.23
Value.....	270	4.44		.61	1.558	.11	.04	.02	.45	.63		.101	.030	-.037	.016	.26
FISH AND SHELLFISH																
Low income																
Quantity.....	275	4.26	.75		.274	.05	.00	.04	.87	1.06	5/	.044	.123	-.078	.022	.02
Value.....	275	4.26		.28	.274	.09	.00	.08	.29	.42	5/	.045	.041	-.035	.007	.04
Medium income																
Quantity.....	279	4.26	.75		.690	.03	.00	.01	.80	.87	6/	.141	.219	6/	.051	.13
Value.....	279	4.26		.30	.690	.06	.01	.01	.32	.31	5/	.128	.088	6/	.021	.29
High income																
Quantity.....	329	4.35	.68		1.551	.01	.01	.01	1.32	1.31	6/	.121	.091	-.103	.049	-.28
Value.....	329	4.35		.29	1.551	.03	.00	.02	.37	.47	5/	.007	.025	-.037	.014	-.04

ALL EGGS

	542	3.90	1.09	.277	.11	.00	.10	.64	1.48	$\frac{G}{\sqrt{G}}$	.075	-.101	.013	.00
Low income														
Quantity.....	542	3.90	1.09	.277	.11	.00	.10	.64	1.48	$\frac{G}{\sqrt{G}}$	.075	-.101	.013	.00
Value.....	542	3.90		.277	.11	.00	.10	.18	.43	$\frac{G}{\sqrt{G}}$	.022	-.029	.004	-.00
Medium income														
Quantity.....	530	4.05		.725	.07	.00	.02	.75	1.35	$\frac{G}{\sqrt{G}}$	.136	-.079	.024	.11
Value.....	530	4.05		.725	.08	.00	.03	.20	.40	$\frac{G}{\sqrt{G}}$	.037	-.025	.007	.08
High income														
Quantity.....	523	4.49		1.501	.03	.00	.02	.89	1.51	$\frac{G}{\sqrt{G}}$.048	-.075	.023	-.01
Value.....	523	4.49		1.501	.03	.00	.02	.25	.39	$\frac{G}{\sqrt{G}}$.013	-.019	.006	.03

FRESH EGGS

Low income																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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SUGARS AND SWEETS

Low income	555	3.95	2.01		.273	.07	.00	.06	1.31	2.57	6/	.099	.155	-.150	.026	.01
Quantity.....	555	3.95		.30	.273	.09	.01	.06	.21	.38		.059	.024	-.024	.004	.05
Value.....																
Medium income	537	4.07	1.94		.722	.05	.00	.01	1.07	2.07	6/	.290	.192	-.085	.034	.11
Quantity.....	537	4.07		.31	.722	.07	.01	.01	.18	.31		.073	.032	-.013	.006	.17
Value.....																
High income	529	4.47	1.79		1.511	.00	.00	.00	1.00	2.00	6/	.062	.055	6/-.026	.026	-.05
Quantity.....	529	4.47		.30	1.511	.01	.00	.00	.17	.30	6/	.015	.010	6/-.004	.005	.07
Value.....																

SUGAR

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size—Con.

Food and family-income class			Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values				
			Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Portion on				Income		Household size						
					Quantity	Value			Income	Household size											
Number			Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000	Percent														
SIRUPS, MOLASSES, HONEY																					
Low income																					
Quantity.....			303	4.26	.60		.276	.01	.01	.01	.51	.71	.038	.069	.019	.013	-.04				
Value.....			303	4.26		.09	.276	.04	.00	.04	.08	.13	.006	.011	.007	.002	-.02				
Medium income																					
Quantity.....			292	4.31	.44		.686	.00	.00	.00	.38	.48	.007	.092	.011	.016	.01				
Value.....			292	4.31		.07	.686	.03	.00	.01	.05	.08	.009	.013	.003	.002	.09				
High income																					
Quantity.....			265	4.80	.32		1.353	.01	.00	.01	.25	.39	.013	.022	.012	.010	-.05				
Value.....			265	4.80		.06	1.353	.05	.00	.03	.05	.08	.004	.005	.006	.002	.09				
JELLIES, JAMS, etc.																					
Low income																					
Quantity.....			307	3.56	.45		.314	.07	.00	.06	.31	.60	.039	.039	.048	.011	.03				
Value.....			307	3.56		.13	.314	.08	.01	.06	.10	.18	.022	.012	.015	.003	.05				
Medium income																					
Quantity.....			377	3.93	.36		.744	.04	.00	.02	.28	.46	.010	.058	.029	.011	.02				
Value.....			377	3.93		.11	.744	.05	.00	.01	.08	.13	.015	.017	.008	.003	.10				
High income																					
Quantity.....			421	4.59	.32		1.472	.02	.00	.02	.27	.44	.020	.016	.019	.008	-.09				
Value.....			421	4.59		.10	1.472	.02	.00	.02	.08	.14	.003	.005	.006	.002	-.04				
CANDIES (commercial)																					
Low income																					
Quantity.....			148	4.00			.316	.08	.00	.08	.20	.37	.010	.029	.030	.008	-.01				
Value.....			148	4.00		.11	.316	.08	.00	.07	.10	.17	.006	.015	.014	.004	.02				
Medium income																					
Quantity.....			244	4.37			.674	.15	.05	.01	.19	.18	.182	.053	.012	.009	.49				
Value.....			244	4.37		.12	.674	.14	.05	.01	.10	.09	.095	.028	.006	.005	.51				
High income																					
Quantity.....			252	4.93	.25		1.416	.08	.02	.02	.24	.28	.043	.017	.019	.009	.25				
Value.....			252	4.93		.12	1.416	.16	.07	.02	.12	.12	.037	.009	.010	.004	.43				

POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES

TABLE 1. Income and consumption in the United States, 1967-1970																
		1967		1968		1969		1970								
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value							
Low income	Quantity.....	478	3.82	2.24	.288	.03	.00	.02	1.65	2.64	6/	.181	.197	-.116	.037	.02
	Value.....	478	3.82		.282	.03	.01	.02	.12	.18		.025	.014	-.008	.003	.05
Medium income	Quantity.....															
	Value.....															
High income	Quantity.....	511	4.07	2.55	.722	.02	.01	.00	1.82	2.31		.569	.335	6/-	.041	.16
	Value.....	511	4.07		.722	.02	.01	.00	.14	.17		.045	.025	6/-	.004	.18
Total	Quantity.....	522	4.49	2.58	1.505	.00	.00	.00	1.51	2.47	6/	.085	.083	6/-	.004	.039
	Value.....	522	4.49		1.505	.02	.00	.00	.12	.19	6/	.009	.005	6/-	.004	.003

FRESH POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

[illegible]

**CANNED AND DEHYDRATED
POTATOES AND SWEET-
POTATOES**

	Quantity	Value	High income	Medium income	Low income	Low-lower middle income	Lower middle income	Upper middle income	High income
Quantity	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12
Value	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12
High income	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12
Medium income	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12
Low income	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12
Low-lower middle income	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12
Lower middle income	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12
Upper middle income	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12
High income	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12	3.37	12

POTATO CHIPS AND STICKS

Low income															
Quantity.....	38	361	.13	.356	.15	.12	.00	.10	.11	.092	.043	$\frac{6}{-}$	-.004	.013	.26
Value.....	38	361	.10	.356	.24	.17	.02	.07	.10	.083	.031	$\frac{6}{-}$	-.008	.010	.28
Medium income															
Quantity.....	68	419	.17	.728	.11	.00	.06	.12	.27	$\frac{6}{-}$	.064	-.023	.011	-.04	
Value.....	68	419	.12	.728	.21	.01	.08	.07	.17	$\frac{6}{-}$	.039	-.016	.007	.14	
High income															
Quantity.....	124	485	.14	1.442	.14	.02	.06	.10	.21	$\frac{6}{-}$	.010	-.017	.006	.14	
Value.....	124	485	.10	1.442	.19	.01	.11	.06	.16	$\frac{6}{-}$	.008	-.014	.004	.10	

FRESH VEGETABLES other than
potatoes and sweetpotatoes 9/

Low income	548	3.18	.274	.08	.07	2.40	4.27	5/	.382	.283	-.302	.048
Quantity.....	548	3.95										.03
Value.....	548	3.95	.274	.11	.08	.37	.67		.092	.045	-.052	.007

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size —Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person 2/			Coefficients of determination			Standard error	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values	Percent	
		Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income taxes	Multiple	Partial on		of estimate	Constant term	Income		Household size			
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size			Net effect 3/	Standard error	Net effect 4/			Standard error
Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000													
FRESH VEGETABLES other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes(con. 9/)																	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	531	4.07	3.22		.720	.05	.00	.02	2.76	4.20	.209	.505	-.279	.090	.05		
Value.....	531	4.07		.52	.720	.06	.01	.01	.45	.56	.144	.081	-.035	.014	.20		
High income																	
Quantity.....	528	4.48	2.95		1.508	.10	.02	.03	1.96	3.32	.361	.107	-.205	.051	.18		
Value.....	528	4.48		.48	1.508	.11	.03	.02	.35	.53	.073	.019	-.034	.009	.23		
DARK GREEN AND DEEP YELLOW FRESH VEGETABLES 9/																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	331	4.00	.72		.289	.05	.00	.05	.63	1.05	6/ - .102	.081	-.075	.017	-.04		
Value.....	331	4.00		.11	.289	.07	.01	.07	.10	.17	6/ - .018	.013	-.014	.003	-.05		
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	314	4.13	.65		.713	.10	.04	.00	.73	.27	.632	.183 6/ - .017	.032	.032	.70		
Value.....	314	4.13		.10	.713	.10	.05	.00	.13	.01	.128	.032 6/ - .001	.006	.006	.88		
High income																	
Quantity.....	367	4.59	.53		1.487	.05	.01	.02	.61	.65	.066	.039	-.047	.019	.19		
Value.....	367	4.59		.08	1.487	.04	.01	.01	.14	.11	6/ .014	.009	-.010	.004	.24		
OTHER GREEN FRESH VEGETABLES 9/																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....	466	3.92	1.79		.280	.04	.00	.04	1.58	2.32	6/ .157	.190	-.148	.035	.02		
Value.....	466	3.92		.26	.280	.06	.00	.05	.26	.37	6/ .036	.031	-.028	.006	.04		
Medium income																	
Quantity.....	489	4.08	1.68		.718	.04	.00	.02	1.58	2.43	6/ - .059	.302	-.173	.053	-.03		
Value.....	489	4.08		.27	.718	.03	.00	.01	.29	.31	6/ .052	.056	-.019	.010	.14		
High income																	
Quantity.....	503	4.50	1.42		1.505	.06	.01	.02	1.14	1.67	.133	.063	-.099	.030	.14		
Value.....	503	4.50		.22	1.505	.06	.01	.02	.22	.26	.028	.012	-.016	.006	.19		

FRESH TOMATOES 9/

Low income	252	3.58	.86	.17	.334	.06	.00	.06	.65	1.24	6/-	.082	.083	-.099	.024	-.03
Quantity.....	252	3.58			.334	.07	.00	.07	.12	.24	6/-	-.006	.015	-.019	.004	-.01
Value.....																
Medium income	268	4.00	.68	.14	.736	.05	.00	.02	.57	.91	6/-	.024	.149	-.061	.026	.03
Quantity.....	268	4.00			.736	.09	.01	.02	.10	.16	6/-	.035	.026	-.011	.004	.18
Value.....																
High income	290	4.44	.65	.14	1.518	.05	.00	.05	.63	1.10	6/-	-.029	.045	-.091	.024	-.07
Quantity.....	290	4.44			1.518	.08	.00	.06	.00	.22	6/-	-.000	.000	6/-	.000	.00
Value.....																

OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES 9/

Low income	487	3.92	.93	.12	.284	.05	.00	.04	.98	1.29	6/-	.084	.117	-.096	.021	.03
Quantity.....	487	3.92			.284	.07	.01	.05	.12	.17	6/-	.024	.014	-.013	.003	.05
Value.....																
Medium income	504	4.09	1.00	.14	.714	.02	.00	.01	1.18	1.39	6/-	.047	.222	-.088	.039	-.03
Quantity.....	504	4.09			.714	.03	.00	.01	.16	.19	6/-	.018	.031	-.013	.005	.09
Value.....																
High income	501	4.50	.92	.14	1.498	.09	.03	.01	.92	.86		.210	.051	-.058	.025	.34
Quantity.....	501	4.50			1.498	.10	.05	.01	.14	.12		.037	.008	-.007	.004	.40
Value.....																

FRESH FRUIT 10/

Low income	452	3.70	3.01	.39	.294	.08	.01	.05	3.20	4.21		.926	.396	-.399	.079	.09
Quantity.....	452	3.70			.294	.08	.01	.06	.41	.56		.105	.051	-.054	.010	.08
Value.....																
Medium income	489	3.99	3.51	.46	.736	.06	.02	.00	3.21	2.31		1.981	.602	6/-	.112	.42
Quantity.....	489	3.99			.736	.09	.04	.00	.43	.24		.351	.080	6/-	.015	.55
Value.....																
High income	508	4.46	3.85	.49	1.501	.01	.00	.01	.00	5.11	6/-	.004	.000	6/-	.000	.00
Quantity.....	508	4.46			1.501	.04	.00	.02	.38	.63	6/-	.011	.022	-.036	.010	.03
Value.....																

FRESH CITRUS FRUIT 10/

Low income	266	3.57	1.52	.13	.348	.09	.00	.08	1.39	2.29	6/-	.103	.180	-.226	.049	.02
Quantity.....	266	3.57			.348	.09	.00	.08	.11	.20	6/-	.009	.014	-.019	.004	.02
Value.....																
Medium income	315	4.02	1.71	.14	.718	.09	.04	.00	1.56	.83		1.352	.383	6/-	.071	.57
Quantity.....	315	4.02			.718	.10	.03	.01	.13	.11		.093	.031	6/-	.006	.45
Value.....																
High income	355	4.55	1.81	.15	1.502	.06	.00	.03	1.68	2.48	6/-	.106	.107	-.182	.052	.09
Quantity.....	355	4.55			1.502	.06	.00	.03	.14	.21	6/-	.008	.009	-.015	.004	.08
Value.....																

FRESH FRUIT other than citrus 10/

Low income	415	3.67	2.30	.34	.292	.05	.00	.03	3.05	3.25	6/-	.526	.382	-.302	.081	.07
Quantity.....	415	3.67			.292	.06	.01	.05	.40	.50	6/-	.073	.050	-.047	.011	.06
Value.....																
Medium income	465	3.97	2.54	.39	.742	.04	.01	.00	2.74	1.62		1.402	.529	6/-	.099	.41
Quantity.....	465	3.97			.742	.07	.03	.00	.40	.17		.314	.078	6/-	.014	.59
Value.....																

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size ---Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$			Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity at mean values	
		Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Portion on				Income		Household size			
				Quantity	Value			Quantity	Income			Household size	Net effect $\frac{3}{4}$	Standard error	Net effect $\frac{4}{5}$		Standard error
Number		Number			\$1,000								Percent				
FRESH FRUIT other than citrus(con.) $\frac{10}{10}$																	
High income																	
Quantity.....		493	4,446	2,466	.01	.00	.00	.00	4,451	3,467	.088	.277	.195	.126	-.05		
Value.....		493	4,446	.39	.03	.00	.02	.02	.34	.51	.009	.021	-.028	.010	.03		
FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES except frozen potatoes (commercial)																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....		27	3,26	.39	.10	.09	.01	.23	.41	.050	.034	.016	.041	.11			
Value.....		27	3,26	.15	.15	.08	.05	.10	.20	.022	.015	.020	.018	.11			
Medium income																	
Quantity.....		76	3,63	.43	.16	.03	.02	.31	.42	.220	.153	.045	.033	.40			
Value.....		76	3,63	.15	.17	.04	.02	.11	.12	.101	.055	.013	.012	.51			
High income																	
Quantity.....		108	4,23	.44	.14	.01	.08	.33	.71	.029	.032	-.075	.025	.11			
Value.....		108	4,23	.15	.13	.01	.08	.13	.26	.012	.013	-.028	.010	.14			
FROZEN FRUITS (commercial)																	
Medium income																	
Quantity.....		19	3,24	.37	.12	.07	.00	.21	.18	.220	.201	.006	.053	.47			
Value.....		19	3,24	.16	.17	.02	.04	.10	.19	.050	.091	.019	.024	.25			
High income																	
Quantity.....		30	4,18	.38	.24	.04	.10	.31	.54	.086	.086	-.074	.044	.40			
Value.....		30	4,18	.13	.34	.06	.14	.09	.19	.033	.025	-.026	.012	.41			
FROZEN VEGETABLES except potatoes and sweet potatoes (commercial)																	
Low income																	
Quantity.....		24	3,30	.34	.10	.08	.00	.22	.33	.046	.033	.011	.042	.12			
Value.....		24	3,30	.12	.08	.05	.02	.09	.15	.014	.013	.011	.017	.10			
Medium income																	
Quantity.....		61	3,72	.42	.17	.01	.04	.31	.52	.160	.178	.082	.038	.30			
Value.....		61	3,72	.14	.16	.05	.01	.11	.10	.103	.062	.010	.013	.57			
High income																	
Quantity.....		94	4,32	.38	.15	.00	.10	.28	.65	.016	.027	-.068	.021	.07			
Value.....		94	4,32	.13	.14	.00	.09	.11	.24	.007	.011	-.026	.009	.09			

except potatoes and sweet potatoes (commercial)

[illegible]

foods (commercial)

[illegible]

FRUITS (commercial)

[illegible]

loads (commercial)

	261	3.81	1.05	.17	.320	.06	.00	.05	.87	1.39	6/	.109	.118	-.097	.026	.03
Low income																
Quantity.....	261	3.81			.320	.06	.00	.05	.87	1.39	6/	.109	.118	-.097	.026	.03
Value.....	261	3.81		.17	.320	.05	.01	.04	.16	.23	5/	.029	.032	-.015	.005	.05
Medium income																
Quantity.....	332	4.00	.96		.716	.06	.00	.01	.82	1.12	6/	.228	.201	-.080	.038	.17
Value.....	332	4.00		.16	.716	.09	.01	.01	.14	.16		.074	.035	-.013	.007	.12

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

CANNED CITRUS JUICE¹¹/

[illegible]

CANNED FRUIT JUICE other
than citrus 11/

[illegible]

CANNED VEGETABLE JUICELL/

Low income																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</
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FROZEN JUICE (concentrated)

	19	3.46	.34	.245	.03	.01	.22	.36	.258	.037
Low income	19	3.46	.34	.245	.03	.01	.22	.36	.258	.037
Quantity.....	19	3.46	.34	.245	.03	.01	.22	.36	.258	.037
Value.....								.12	.096	.014
Medium income								.12	.096	.014
Quantity.....	56	3.79	.47	.757	.08	.05	.33	1.04	.197	.040
Value.....	56	3.79	.47	.757	.08	.06	.13	.37	.080	.016
High income								.37	.080	.016
Quantity.....	92	4.37	.38	1.756	.20	.02	.12	.65	.30	.022
Value.....	92	4.37	.38	1.756	.21	.01	.11	.25	.030	.008
Value.....								.18	.010	.014
Value.....								.18	.010	.014

DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES/

Low income					
Quantity.....	328	4.21	.54	.255	.01
Value.....	328	4.21	.	.255	.02
Medium income					
Quantity.....	306	4.40	.43	.663	.01
Value.....	306	4.40	.	.663	.04
High income					
Quantity.....	379	4.40	.43	.255	.01
Value.....	379	4.40	.	.255	.02
Total					
Quantity.....	1013	4.40	.43	.663	.01
Value.....	1013	4.40	.	.663	.04

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size—Con.

Food and family-income class		Households		Average per person $\frac{2}{3}$				Coefficients of determination				Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
		Total	Average number of persons $\frac{1}{2}$	Consumption		Annual income after taxes	Multiple	Partial on		Income				Household size				
				Quantity	Value			Income	Household size									
Number		Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000										Percent			
DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (con.) $\frac{12}{13}$																		
High income		261	4.77	.38		1.388	.02	.00	.01	.31	.45	.017	.027	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.019	.012	.06		
Quantity.....		261	4.77		.07	1.388	.08	.01	.03	.06	.09	.010	.005	-.006	.002	.18		
Value.....																		
DRIED FRUITS $\frac{12}{13}$																		
Low income		92	3.63	.36		.336	.16	.00	.14	.27	.60	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.041	.106	-.063	.016	-.04		
Quantity.....		92	3.63		.11	.336	.16	.00	.14	.09	.19	.017	.034	-.020	.005	-.05		
Value.....																		
Medium income		136	4.00	.30		.723	.14	.01	.10	.20	.61	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.110	.087	-.060	.016	-.27		
Quantity.....		136	4.00		.08	.723	.21	.00	.12	.07	.19	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.017	.028	-.021	.005	-.14		
Value.....																		
High income		142	4.73	.24		1.468	.17	.02	.07	.17	.34	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.029	.019	-.031	.010	.18		
Quantity.....		142	4.73		.06	1.468	.19	.02	.08	.06	.11	.010	.006	-.011	.003	.23		
Value.....																		
DRIED VEGETABLES $\frac{12}{13}$																		
Low income		278	4.37	.52		.238	.00	.00	.00	.40	.57	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.052	.089	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.009	.011	-.02		
Quantity.....		278	4.37		.08	.238	.01	.00	.01	.11	.11	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.021	.024	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.004	.003	-.05		
Value.....																		
Medium income		223	4.57	.40		.632	.00	.00	.00	.31	.41	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.035	.105	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.003	.014	-.05		
Quantity.....		223	4.57		.06	.632	.00	.00	.00	.05	.06	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.001	.016	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.001	.002	-.01		
Value.....																		
High income		166	4.78	.40		1.337	.00	.00	.00	.32	.43	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.003	.035	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.006	.014	-.01		
Quantity.....		166	4.78		.06	1.337	.01	.00	.01	.05	.07	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.000	.005	$\frac{6}{-}$ -.002	.002	-.00		
Value.....																		
ALL BEVERAGES based on value $\frac{13}{14}$																		
Low income		530	3.91		.39	.279	.15	.09	.03	.46	.44	.392	.055	-.039	.009	.28		
Quantity.....		529	4.06		.46	.720	.08	.01	.01	.51	.45	.240	.093	-.037	.017	.37		
Value.....		524	4.46		.50	1.514	.09	.04	.01	.56	.43	.140	.031	-.031	.015	.42		
Medium income																		
Quantity.....																		
Value.....																		

COFFEE

Low income	493	3.84	.26	.25	.285	.10	.02	.06	.25	.34	.099	.029	.005	.11
Quantity.....	493	3.84			.285	.14	.03	.08	.21	.34	.103	.025	.004	.12
Value.....														
Medium income	495	4.06	.25	.24	.718	.07	.00	.02	.25	.32	.052	.048	.009	.15
Quantity.....	495	4.06			.718	.21	.04	.03	.16	.24	.130	.030	.006	.37
Value.....														
High income	500	4.44	.25	.25	1.524	.16	.03	.05	.17	.29	.038	.009	.005	.24
Quantity.....	500	4.44			1.524	.20	.05	.06	.17	.30	.045	.009	.004	.27
Value.....														
TEA 14/														
Low income	136	4.22	.14	.16	.275	.21	.00	.20	.13	.27	.004	.019	.005	.01
Quantity.....	136	4.22			.275	.33	.00	.33	.11	.32	.007	.017	.004	.01
Value.....														
Medium income	139	4.15	.12	.15	.660	.08	.00	.04	.12	.19	.003	.049	.008	.02
Quantity.....	139	4.15			.660	.28	.05	.04	.09	.16	.097	.036	.006	.40
Value.....														
High income	127	4.45	.10	.14	1.496	.25	.00	.22	.08	.22	.001	.007	.005	.02
Quantity.....	127	4.45			1.496	.30	.00	.26	.09	.30	.002	.008	.005	.02
Value.....														

COCOA, CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE

SIRUP

Low income	136	4.22	.09	.05	.279	.03	.00	.03	.22	.17	.014	.060	.010	.04
Quantity.....	136	4.22			.279	.07	.00	.06	.05	.08	.005	.015	.002	.03
Value.....														
Medium income	189	4.53	.07	.04	.634	.01	.01	.01	.17	.18	.068	.060	.009	.60
Quantity.....	189	4.53			.634	.02	.01	.02	.05	.08	.018	.019	.003	.26
Value.....														
High income	237	4.94	.07	.04	1.305	.01	.00	.00	.08	.09	.008	.007	.003	.15
Quantity.....	237	4.94			1.305	.01	.00	.01	.04	.06	.002	.003	.001	.07
Value.....														

SOFT DRINKS, FRUIT ADES

Low income	216	4.13	1.33	.14	.298	.10	.03	.05	1.51	1.78	.552	.220	.043	.12
Quantity.....	216	4.13			.298	.10	.02	.06	.15	.20	.049	.022	.004	.10
Value.....														
Medium income	305	4.11	1.55	.17	.716	.07	.01	.01	1.69	1.53	.740	.408	.076	.34
Quantity.....	305	4.11			.716	.07	.01	.01	.18	.20	.059	.043	.008	.25
Value.....														
High income	300	4.58	1.25	.15	1.514	.08	.00	.05	1.09	1.81	.060	.074	.038	.07
Quantity.....	300	4.58			1.514	.09	.01	.04	.13	.20	.014	.009	.004	.14
Value.....														

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

based on value 14/														
Low income	21	3.74	1.10	.10	.663	.27	.04	.22	1.19	2.26	.178	.199	.151	.11
Quantity.....	45	4.23			.748	.27	.06	.03	.82	.86	.864	.509	.078	.71
Value.....	77	4.39			1.620	.16	.08	.01	.95	.58	.297	.115	.075	.61
Medium income														
High income														

See footnotes at end of table, page 150.

TABLE 13.--FARM HOUSEHOLDS USING SPECIFIED FOODS

Food consumed at home in 1 week, spring 1955, related to annual income and household size—Con.

Food and family-income class	Households		Average per person 2/				Coefficients of determination			Standard error of estimate	Constant term	Regression coefficients of consumption on				Income elasticity of mean values
	Total	Average number of persons 1/	Consumption		Annual income other taxes	Multiple	Portion on		Income			Household size				
			Quantity	Value			Income	Household size	Net effect 3/			Standard error	Net effect 4/	Standard error		
	Number	Number	Pounds	Dollars	\$1,000									Percent		
MISCELLANEOUS FOODS																
based on value																
Low income.....	463	3.97		.23	.281	.07	.02	.04	.24	.30	.082	.030		-.023	.005	.10
Medium income.....	497	4.08		.29	.717	.03	.01	.00	.30	.28	.093	.056 6/		-.013	.010	.22
High income.....	512	4.51		.31	1.496	.05	.01	.01	.22	.32	.033	.012		-.012	.006	.16
NUTS (shelled weight) AND PEANUT BUTTER																
Low income	151	4.06	.20		.296	.08	.00	.07	.18	.30	6/ .003	.027		-.026	.008	.00
Quantity.....											6/ .006	.017		-.017	.005	.02
Value.....	151	4.06		.11	.296	.09	.00	.08	.11	.18						
Medium income	253	4.27	.18		.687	.04	.02	.00	.14	.12	.090	.043 6/		-.001	.007	.35
Quantity.....											.066	.039 6/		-.000	.007	.42
Value.....	253	4.27		.10	.687	.03	.01	.00	.13	.06						
High income	332	4.78	.16		1.406	.05	.00	.02	.15	.21	6/ .013	.010		-.014	.005	.11
Quantity.....											.024	.007		-.009	.003	.33
Value.....	332	4.78		.09	1.406	.10	.03	.02	.10	.11						
SOUPS except canned strained baby soups																
Low income	79	3.45	.46		.331	.05	.00	.05	.33	.67	6/ .072	.128		-.056	.028	-.05
Quantity.....											6/ .014	.028		-.018	.006	-.04
Value.....	79	3.45		.11	.331	.11	.00	.10	.07	.18						
Medium income	127	4.03	.39		.721	.05	.00	.03	.28	.62	6/ .059	.117		-.047	.023	-.11
Quantity.....											.015	.029 6/		-.009	.006	.11
Value.....	127	4.03		.09	.721	.07	.00	.02	.07	.12						
High income	198	4.50	.39		1.494	.11	.04	.03	.30	.42	.067	.024		-.030	.013	.26
Quantity.....											.022	.006		-.006	.003	.35
Value.....	198	4.50		.09	1.494	.15	.07	.02	.07	.09						

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[illegible]

PICKLES, OLIVES, RELISHES

her than tomato 15/														
Low income														
Quantity.....	180	3,72	.45	.329	.08	.01	.05	.38	.63	5/ .088	.056	-.057	.018	.06
Value.....	180	3,72	.11	.329	.10	.04	.05	.11	.16	.040	.016	-.015	.005	.11
Medium income														
Quantity.....	255	4,02	.44	.715	.02	.01	.00	.49	.35	5/ .174	.129 5/	-.008	.025	.28
Value.....	255	4,02	.11	.715	.02	.00	.00	.16	.10	5/ .040	.043 5/	-.005	.008	.25
High income														
Quantity.....	292	4,75	.39	1,433	.03	.00	.02	.29	.53	5/ -.012	.023	-.027	.010	-.04
Value.....	292	4,75	.10	1,433	.06	.00	.02	.08	.12	5/ .007	.006	-.007	.003	.10

PUDDINGS, PIE FILLINGS,

MISCELLANEOUS SWEETS														
commercial)														
Low income														
Quantity.....	139	3,664	.16	.358	.05	.00	.05	.13	.24	6/- .003	.019	-.021	.008	-.01
Value.....	139	3,664		.358	.03	.00	.03	.00	.10	6/- .000	.000	-.003	.000	.00
Medium income														
Quantity.....	226	4,116	.17	.704	.10	.02	.01	.15	.16	.084	.042	-.013	.008	.35
Value.....	226	4,116		.704	.13	.02	.02	.05	.07	.035	.015	-.005	.003	.36
High income														
Quantity.....	259	4,886	.16	1,424	.04	.00	.02	.17	.20	6/- .013	.013	-.012	.006	.11
Value.....	259	4,886		1,424	.05	.01	.02	.07	.08	6/- .007	.005	-.005	.002	.14

OTHER MIXTURES, PREPARED OR

[illegible]

See footnotes on page 150.

1/ The number of persons in a household was obtained by dividing total number of meals served in the home during the week by 21. This measure therefore is equivalent to the number of persons eating all meals at home. Households in which there was only one member by this measure were not included in this study.

2/ Consumption in 1 week, spring 1955. Includes home produced food and food received as a gift or for pay as well as purchased food unless otherwise indicated. Income is for the calendar year 1954 after income taxes. Income per person was obtained by dividing family income by the number of persons in the household (see footnote 1). Farm households were classified by income as follows:

<u>Income class</u>	
Low	Less than \$1,500
Medium	\$1,500 to \$3,500
High	\$3,500 and over

3/ Pounds or dollars by which weekly consumption per person changes for each \$1,000 increase in annual family income per person after income taxes after allowing for effects of household size.

4/ Pounds or dollars by which weekly consumption per person changes when household size increases by one person, after allowing for effects of income.

5/ Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the dairy products are equivalent in calcium.

6/ Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

7/ Includes cows' and goats' milk.

8/ Includes buttermilk, skim milk, yoghurt, chocolate milk, half-and-half or extra rich.

9/ Includes home canned and frozen vegetables that were brought into the home in fresh form.

10/ Includes home canned and frozen fruits that were brought into the home in fresh form.

11/ Includes both commercially and home canned or frozen juices. Single-strength equivalent basis.

12/ Includes both commercially and home dried products. Dried weight basis.

13/ Includes purchases of alcoholic beverages and purchases of tea rather than consumption.

14/ Purchases.

15/ Includes both commercial and home made products.

Table 14.--Income elasticity of demand based on value of consumption at home of total food and beverages per person in farm and nonfarm households, by size of household and level of family income 1/

Size of household and income class	Elasticity at means of consumption and income per person	
	Nonfarm	Farm
2-member households:		
Low income.....	0.27	0.10
Medium income.....	<u>2/</u> .09	.23
High income.....	.15	<u>2/</u> .11
3-member households:		
Low income.....	.28	.09
Medium income.....	.32	.27
High income.....	<u>2/</u> .07	.06
4-member households:		
Low income.....	.38	.12
Medium income.....	<u>2/</u> .14	<u>2/-</u> .11
High income.....	.18	.11
5-member households:		
Low income.....	.25	<u>2/</u> .06
Medium income.....	<u>2/</u> .08	.23
High income.....	.33	.16

1/ Family-income class

Family disposable money income, 1954

	<u>Nonfarm households</u>	<u>Farm households</u>
Low	0-\$3,399	0-\$1,499
Medium	\$ 3,400- 4,999	\$ 1,500- 3,499
High	\$ 5,000 and more	\$ 3,500 and more

2/ Not significantly different from zero at the 10-percent level of probability.

REFERENCE LITERATURE

Household Food Consumption Survey, 1955

Publications in Series

1. Food Consumption of Households in the United States
2. Food Consumption of Households in the Northeast
3. Food Consumption of Households in the North Central Region
4. Food Consumption of Households in the South
5. Food Consumption of Households in the West
6. Dietary Levels of Households in the United States
7. Dietary Levels of Households in the Northeast
8. Dietary Levels of Households in the North Central Region
9. Dietary Levels of Households in the South
10. Dietary Levels of Households in the West
11. Home Freezing and Canning by Households in the United States--by Region
12. Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States--by Region
13. Home Baking by Households in the United States--by Region

Later reports are planned to include information on food consumption and dietary levels of households of different sizes, and of households as related to age, education, and employment of homemaker.

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